

A CALENDAR OF ORIENTAL RECORDS

VOLUME II



Sheikh Abdur Rashid.

U. P. STATE RECORDS SERIES

GENERAL EDITOR : G. N. SALETORE

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GENERAL EDITOR : G. N. SALLTONE

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Selections from Oriental Records

NO. 2

A CALENDAR OF ORIENTAL RECORDS VOLUME II

Edited by :
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GENERAL EDITOR'S PREFACE.

In August, 1951, a Regional Records Survey Committee was constituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for salvaging the archives in private custody and providing for their preservation and publication. Scheme II of the 4 year's (1954—55 to 1957—58) Publication Programme of the U. P. Central Record Office envisages the annual publication of selections from the foregoing records. Under this arrangement one Calendar of Oriental records (no, 1, Vol. I) was edited by Dr. Banarasi Prasad Saksena, in 1954—1955. In the above volume selected documents were calendared. The present Calendar is No, 2. Volume II, of the same series. These original documents, together with the connected papers in the Central Record Office, throw invaluable light on the provincial administration of the Mughals. It is hoped that research workers and postgraduate students will amply utilise these raw materials for their studies, especially in local history.

The numerals in bold letters given at the end of each document indicate their accession number in the U. P. Regional Records Survey Committee's collection preserved in the Central Record Office. Sri Aminud Din Khan, M. A., B. T., Junior Technical Assistant of this office has prepared the index. I must express my gratitude to the Staff of this office for assisting me in preparing this manuscript for the press.

Central Record Office, { G. N. SALETORE,
Allahabad. { *Keeper of the Records, Govt. of U. P.*
31st March, 1956.

INTRODUCTION

The documents contained in this collection have been selected from the numerous valuable records preserved in the U.P. Central Record Office, Allahabad. They represent a large variety of official papers relating to the Mughal period and have been grouped according to the nature of the document and then arranged in a chronological order. The documents listed here are of great importance as they reveal the inner working of the various departments of government and in many cases are an invaluable aid to the understanding of the current administration regarding which official histories or narratives merely pass over.

The documents have been classified as under :

1. *Tamassuk* or note of hand. These consist of receipts or acknowledgment of property mutually exchanged by partners. In such cases the consideration for the transfer or conveyance of property is not its price in cash but property of equal value. The documents are also spoken of as *iwaz-muawiza*—giving an equivalent.
2. *Iqrarnama*—Agreement or contract to convey a property or certain rights in it for a consideration, and a declaration that the person transferring property has no further claim on it.
3. *Parwana*.—The *parwana* was an administrative order issued to a subordinate ordering him to do or to desist from doing certain things. A *parwana* might be issued to an individual or to a group of individuals.
4. *Shuqqa*.—A *shuqqa* was an official order issued by the Emperor or an officer on his behalf. The *shuqqas* in this collection generally refer to revenue assignments and rights of the holders of rent free grant of land.
5. *Judicial Documents*.—Under this head have been grouped such documents as *tamlik-namas*, *hibah-namas*, *pattas*, *ibra-namas*, *bai-namas*, *farigh khatīs*, *receipts* and *chaknamas*, reports and judicial orders.

6. *Royal orders--or sanads* relating to *nankar, inam, rozinah* or daily allowance, *jagir* or *mu'afi*.

7. *Khidamatana* or *mu'afi* grants by individuals. These are interesting documents as they establish the right of the grantee to alienate his rights in land to any one he liked subject to any restriction on his own rights or for the period of the duration of a grant to the original assignee.

8. *Grants of madaad-i-ma'ash*.—Examination of the documents Nos. 226, 221, 220 and the relevant evidence in *Farhang Kardani* gives an idea of the procedure of the grant of *Inam* or *madaad-i-ma'ash* lands. In the first instance report was submitted to the Imperial Office that such and such a person deserved *Inam* or *madaad-i-ma'ash* grant. In case of *Inam* grant the papers were presented to the Emperor through the Wazir, and in case of *madaad-i-ma'ash* through the Sadr. The report, as soon as it was received, was recorded in the *siyaha*, and then presented to the Emperor. The Emperor gave oral orders for the assignment. The details of the grant, the name of the minister or Sadr and that of the *waqiah nigar* were recorded in the *yaddasht waqiah*. The Wazir or the Sadr endorsed the *yaddasht* that it should be presented to the Emperor again. The Wazir or the Sadr directed that the *Farman* should be prepared within the period specified by him. It was then that the *Farman* was prepared. It contained the details of the land granted, the name of the grantee and the necessary instructions to the officers concerned to comply with the order and hand over the assigned land to the grantee. The *ziman*, giving the procedure of the grant, as stated above, and entered in the *Yaddasht-i-Waqi'as*, was noted on the back of the *Farman*.

In accordance with the terms of the *Farman* a *parwana* was issue by the Wazir or Sadr. It also contained a *ziman*, or a summary of the order and was noted

1. *Farhang Kardani*, Lytton Library, M. U. Aligarh, 1639 40.

on the back of the Farman. The *parwana* contained the date of the Farman, specifications of the assignment and the name of the assignee and directed the officers concerned to hand over the assigned land to the assignee.

The *aimadars* held rent free lands but they were required to pay all other customary taxes besides the land tax which other landholders had to pay. Document No. 218 refers to the payment of *behri* and exemption from all other taxes. *Behri* signifies "one of the items formerly allowed to the revenue accounts as abatements of the Collector" as also "an allowance for keeping causeways and embankments repair, also for cligging and repairing wells and other public works the charges of which were borne in common by the Zamindars of a district in proportion to their estates". The *madad-i-ma'ash* grants were generally grants in perpetuity and hereditary to scholars and learned men. Such grants were also made to salaried officers like Qazis but these grants were conditional upon services.

Unless specifically stated in the grant, such grants had to be renewed and reconfirmed by the state. Musair Khan the *sadr* of Shah Jahan was guilty of mal-practices and several grants were either cancelled or reconfirmed after proper inquiry.

Akbar restricted the amount of land to be granted as *madad-i-ma'ash* and also reduced the amount of land which could be granted by the *sadr* as *madad-i-ma'ash*.

The document No. 24, a Farman, dated 27, Rabi-us-Sani 986 A. H. (3, July 1578) deserves special attention. It was issued by Akbar in the year 986 A. H. in order to remove the grievances of the *aimadars*. (A. N. Trans. Vol. III p. 343). Badauni also gives the name of the officer who was entrusted with the introduction of the reforms. "At this time he (Akbar) confided the government of the Panjab to Said Khan Moghul, and appointed Qazi Ali Baghdadi (who is the grandson of the Mir Qazi Hussian Maibazi) to rearrange the boundaries of the lands given as *madad-i-ma'ash* and

Aymah in the Panjab and elsewhere, which had been encroached upon." (*Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, Lowe—Vol. II p. 261). Badauni adds that the reform was undertaken in spite of the opposition on behalf of Shaikh Abd-un-Nabi. The *madad-i-ma'ash* holdings of large size were reduced and reform resulted in the ruin of the noble families. (*Muntakhab* - Lowe Vol. II p. 282).

For the student of land revenue administration the documents Nos. 294, 296, 297 and 280 are of special interest. It is generally presumed that an individual could not give his land to another individual as *Ma'afi* or *Khidamatana*. But the evidence contained in the documents under reference establishes it beyond any doubt that the law allowed him to do so. The documents cover the period between 1578 A. D. and 1671 A. D.

9. Sale deeds.
10. Receipts or *Qabzul Wasuls*.
11. Petitions.
12. Miscellaneous.

I am very grateful to Dr. G. N. Saletore for all the kind assistance rendered by him in supplying copies of these documents and to Mr. K. P. Srivastava for his courtesy and kindness during my visits to the Records office.

I am particularly obliged to my friends and colleagues Mr. M. Noman Ahmad Siddiqi and Mr. Athar Ali, both of the Department of History, who devoted so much time in preparing with me the draft translation of these documents and checking up references.

Sh. Abdur Rashid.

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A CALENDAR OF ORIENTAL RECORDS

Tamassuk (Note of Hand) IN RESPECT OF MUTUAL

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—*Iwaz Muawiza*.

1. Seal of Muhammad Saeed Uddin, Khadim-i-Shara'.

Date—5 Shawwal 1095 A. H. (24, September, 1681 A.D.)

Document recording the mutual exchange of property bearing the seals of Qazi Imad-ud-din, Mufti Muhammad Shafi, Maulvi Muhammad Kafi, son of Habib-ullah and of Sayyid Abu-Saeed Makhdoom Zada, Sayyid Muhammad Musa Makhdoom Zada, Maulvi Sayyid Muhammad Aziz Makhdoom Zada, Abdul Wahab, Shaikh Ahmad Chaudhari and Shaikh Umar Katibi and other witnesses, dated 5, Shawwal 1093 A. H.

It is recorded that the proprietary rights in 7 bighas of agricultural land in qasbah Sandila were transferred by Ishaq, son of Sayyid Ibrahim, while in full possession of his senses, voluntarily and without pressure, to Muhammad Sharif in exchange for 10 bighas of agricultural land in village Maitun, owned by Muhammad Sharif by way of *Inam*. The parties have duly taken possession of the respective plots of land.

The document bears three seals and signatures of seven witnesses (274).

2. Date—17, Rajab, 1177 A. H. (21, January, 1763 A. D.)

Tamassuk in respect of mutual exchange of property by Shah Muhammad Akbar, son of Shaikh Muhammad Shafi and Wahid Ali, son of Shaikh Sana-ullah, residents of qasbah Sandila. The vendors in possession of their full senses, voluntarily and without pressure affirmed that they had sold the *zamindari* or *sattari* rights in a plot of land, measuring 2 bighas, in the said qasbah assigned to their forefathers as *Aima* by virtue of a royal *sanad* and acquired by the vendors in inheritance, to Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of

Shaikh Muhammad Asim Chaudhari, resident of the said qasbah. It is further stated they have also sold the right of realisation of *khiraj* to the said Shaikh Ruhul Amin in lieu of a plot of land for residential purposes in Ashraf Tola, owned by the latter, and that the vendors had no more any claim to *zamindari* rights or the right of realisation of *khiraj* in the said plot of land measuring two bighas. The parties have taken possession of the respective plots and in case anyone made a claim in respect of the said land against the said Chaudhari, the executors of this bond would be accountable for the same (457).

3. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Baqar bin Muhd. Zakaria.

Sealed with the concurrence of Shah Muhammad Akbar and Wahid Ali.

Date—17, Rajab, 1177 A. H. (January 21, 1764 A. D.)

Shah Muhammad Akbar, son of Shaikh Muhammad Shafi and Wahid Ali, son of Shaikh Sana-ullah, residents of qasbah Sandila, while in possession of their full senses, declared voluntarily and without pressure that 2 bighas of land in the plot known as Khajura Pati, in the said qasbah, with the boundaries given below, had been assigned to their forefathers as *Aima* by virtue of a royal grant. That the affirmers inherited the same and till the present time it has been in their possession. They had already sold the proprietary and *zamindari* or *sattari* rights in the said land to Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of Shaikh Muhammad Asim Chaudhari, resident of the said qasbah. Now the declarers have exchanged their right of realisation of *khiraj* in the said plot of land for a plot of land for residential purposes, in Ashraf Tola, and owned by the said Shaikh Ruhul Amin. (The boundaries of the plot are given). The declarers have taken over possession of the said plot of land meant for residential purposes which was the property of the said Chaudhari and in return have transferred the right of realisation of *khiraj* in the said 2 bighas of land to the said Chaudhari. Henceforth, the declarers have no claim of any kind, in the *zamindari* right sold earlier, and in the right of realisation of

khiraj. The said Chaudhari is authorised to utilise the said two bighas of land as he liked. If some one makes a claim against the said Chaudhari, the declarers would be accountable for the same. The declarers have taken possession of the plot of land meant for residential purposes.

The document bears signatures of seven witnesses (439).

4. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Baqar.

Date—7, Muharram, 1180 A. H. (15, June, 1766 A. D.)

Ain-ud-din, son of Ghulam Hussain, while in possession of his full senses, affirmed voluntarily and without pressure that he had sold the *zamindari* or *sattari* rights in the field known as Khajura Pati, measuring one bigha, acquired by the seller by inheritance to Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari under the seal of Mufti Muhammad Ikram, and the former has surrendered the right of the realisation of *khiraj* in the said land in lieu of a piece of land (for residential purposes) in Ashraf Tola, in the said qasbah, owned by Shaikh Ruhul Amin by purchase; and that the parties have entered into the possession of their respective properties and the vendor had no further claim in the said land.

The document bears the signatures of five witnesses (444).

Iqrar Nama (LETTERS OF CONTROL).

Allah-o-Akbar.

5. Date—9, Rabi-us-Sani 1044 A. H. (22, September, 1634 A. D.)

An agreement affirming that Shah Muhd. Afghan has sold the house built on a plot of land owned by Mian Shaikh Hamid, to Pir Muhammad Afghan but the proprietary right in the land vests in the sons of Shaikh Hamid. Pir Muhammad Afghan would be liable for payment of the rent for the land to the owner of the land. Pir Muhammad's endorsement that he has agreed to pay the customary rent to the sons of Mian Hamid appears at the bottom of the document (434).

6. Date—14, Zi-Qa, ad 1060 A. H. (29, October, 1649 A.D)

Document affirming that in the dispute regarding the realisation of taxes between Jahan and Alam, and Mian Abdul Halim, residents of village Kirpal, the former have voluntarily agreed, through the intervention of Shaikh Ilmud-din, Shaikh Umar Khatib and others, to realise only the half of *muqaddami* and *biswai* or *Sattari* taxes from the village of Kirpal Chaura and Budha Kirpal, and let the other half be realised by Mian Abdul Halim and his brothers. This arrangement has been voluntarily accepted by the declarers and claim against this agreement would be invalid.

The document bears seals of five witnesses (295).

7. Seal of Muhammad Saeed Uddin, Khadim-i-Shara.

Date—1, Shawwal, 1073 A. H. (29, April 1662 A. D.)

Wasiqā, under the seal of Mamrez Khan Mohmand affirming that Mian Muhammad Sharif, son of Mian Abdul Halim had settled the declarer in Sandila and had bestowed his guest house on Mamrez Khan Mohmand for the purpose of building a house and also had given him a plot of land from the property exchanged with Shaikh Daulat for the habitations of the ryots. The said Mian Muhammad Sharif addressed the latter as his younger brother and had put his turban on his head. The declarer in return had placed his turban at the feet of the said Mian and acknowledged him as his elder. Hereby the said Mamrez Khan Mohmand enjoins his sons to regard the sons of Mian Muhammad Sharif as their elders and patrons and to obey and serve them. Whosoever of his sons shall not conform to this injunction shall not be deemed as his son and the said Khan shall hold him accountable on the Day of Judgment for his conduct.

The document bears the seal of Usman Khan, son of Mamrez Khan Mohmand and the signatures of Dilwar Khan and Allah Dad Khan, sons of Mamrez Khan (282).

8. Sealed with the concurrence of Abdur Rasul.

Date—16, Jamadi-us-Sani 1077 A. H. (4, December 1666 A. D.)

Document affirming that Abdur Rasul, son of Shaikh Abdul Hakim owes Rs 90/- to Muhammad Sharif, son of Shaikh Abdul Halim and therefore, the former shall not exercise his rights of *dastur* and *nankar* in the villages under his jurisdiction as Chaudhari till the said debt has been paid off (425).

Allah-o-Kafi

9. Date—12, Rajab 1075 A. H. (19, January 1664 A. D.)

Document affirming that in the village Ali Pur which the Nawab (?) had given to the Chaudhari (name not given) the latter has entrusted the *Taqavi* arrangement to his brother Muhammad Sharif. Out of the collections from Ali Pur the *Taqavi* amount will be adjusted and the remaining amount shall be divided between the two of them. The document bears the seal of one witness.

The Chaudhari in an endorsement further agrees that if the *Taqavi* is still unpaid it will be paid by him (424).

10. Date—25, Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 29th Regnal year (The name of the ruler is not given.)

Qubuliat, on behalf of Fatta and Zinda, the tenants of village Korna Chaura, Pargana Sandila, agreeing to pay Rs 119/3/- excluding *dami* and *sattari* dues as rent for 32 bighas, 10 biswas of land for a period of three years-1154-1156 Fasli, and that they shall be entitled to remission of rent in case the crops are injured by any heavenly or natural calamity. (324).

11. Date—1, Jamadi-ul Awwal 1083 A. H. (15, August 1672 A. D.)

Document affirming that Abdul Wahab, son of Shah Muhammad has taken a loan of Rs 200, from Mian Muhammad Sharif and shall pay the said amount in kind during the *Fasl-i-Kharif*.

The document bears the signatures of two witness (343).

12. Date—9 Rajab, 1088 A. H. (28, August 1677 A. D.)

True copy of a *Tamassuk*, dated 9, Rajab 1088 A. H. affirming that Kanahyya and Raghunath, the *muqaddams* of village Chandu are tenants of Muhammad Sharif, the hereditary owner of the villages Chandu, Bansi and Lalupur and that they are the tenants of the said owner and with the consent of Muhammad Sharif are cultivating his land. Therefore, this fact has been recorded in the presence of a number of Muslims and Hindus (329).

13. Date—5, Muharram 1089 A. H. (17 February, 1678 A. D.)

Document declaring that Hayat Ullah, son of Mustafa and Abu Asar Rahmat Ullah and Gharib Ullah, sons of Fateh Ullah who jointly occupied a house and had an altercation about the inequitable division of the same, have now come to an agreement through the good offices of some arbitrators about its fair division. After measurement the adjustments in shares have been duly made and each of them has received his due share. Henceforth, none of them will have any claim against the other, and any claim, on behalf of the declarers, regarding inequitable distribution, shall be null and void.

The property as divided is indicated.

The signatures of Shaikh Hayat Ullah agreeing to this agreement are appended (327).

14. Seal of Abdur Razaq, Khadim-i-Shara'.

Date—12, Rajab 1093 A. H. (7, July, 1681 A. D.)

Agreement on behalf of (illegible), affirming that he is residing in a house built and owned by Mir Abdul Ghafur, on a plot of land owned in *zamindari* rights by the Mir. The affirmer undertakes to be always obedient to the Mir Sahib and pay Re. 1 per month for the said house by way of *parjawa*.

The document bears four small seals (56).

15. Sealed with the concurrence of Imad-ud-din.

Date—25, Jamadi-us-Sani, 1097 A. H. (9th May, 1685 A. D.)

Document affirming that Imad-ud-din, alias Madari, son of Abdur Rasul Chaudhari has taken a loan of Rs. 151 from Muhammad Masum, alias Chanda, son of Muhammad Yusuf Chaudhari and shall be accountable for the said amount, to be paid back in four instalments.

The document bears the signatures of three witnesses (433).

16. Date—19, Jamadi-us Sani, 1154 Fasli (1747 A. D.).

An undertaking on behalf of Zinda, Fatta and Kallan, the *karindas* of village Korna Chaura, to pay the *dami* and *sattari* dues of Rs. 7 and fifty maunds of grain, including sugar and cotton, to Mian Muhammad Kazim Chaudhari for the year 1154 Fasli, rates for *sattari* and *dami* are 10 seers per bigha and one *fulus* per bigha respectively.

The document bears the signature of six witnesses (299).

17. Seal of Mujtahid-ul-Asr Sayyid Muhammad.

Date—26, Ramzan 1196 A. H. (4, September, 1781 A. D.)

Agreement on behalf of Nawab Mujahid-ud-Daula affirming that as he had been guilty of behaviour which has given offence to Nawab Fakhr-un-Nisa Begum Shahzadi Sahiba, he gives an undertaking that he will not enter the palace without her prior permission. Reaching the door of the palace he will inform her of his arrival and wait for permission to enter the palace. On getting the permission he will enter the palace without greeting the said Begum, and shall not say anything which may cause annoyance to her and that he shall stay only for one hour and a half in the palace and shall not interfere with her servants. If he does so he shall commit an offence against God. Further that she shall be the absolute master of all her affairs and he shall obey her in all respects. If he behaves in an indecent manner,

the Begum shall be within her rights to expell him from the palace. He shall be pleased with a person who is a favourite of the Shahzadi and shall be displeased with a person who is not liked by her. If the Shahzadi employs anyone he shall not mind the same. If he repeats the offence committed in the past he shall be guilty in the eyes of Shara'. If he goes to the house of Anjum-un-Nisa Begum or to other places he shall be guilty in the eyes of the Law. If he again behaves in a way which might give offence to the Begum he shall have nothing in future to do with the Begum Sahiba (141).

18. Date—Rabi-ul-Awwal 1216 A. H. 1208 Fasli (1801 A. D.).

Declaration bearing the seal of Muhammad Saeed-ud-Din son of Muhammad Nasir made by Muhabbat Khan and others, residents of Sandila.

The signatories declare that they had *ma'afi* land in Pir Khan's garden. Munshi Hukmut Rai, the Naib of Khan Sahib Hussain Ali Khan, took over this land and assigned to them five plots in village Maitun in lieu of the said garden. Necessary corrections were made in the *chaknama*. Later these plots were taken over as part of the *khalsa* land and land in lieu of this land was assigned in the old *chak*. They affirm that if the old *chaknama* is presented again or they make any claim in respect of the old plot of land that should be considered as null and void (291).

Parwanas.

19. Date—27, Zil Hijja, 1061 A. H. (1, December, 1650 A. D.)

Parwana issued by Bakhshi-ul-Mulk Nawab Firasat Khan dated 27, Zil-Hijja, 1061 A. H. 25th Regnal year (1, December, 1650 A. D.)

The Muqaddams of pargana Sandila are instructed to note that Badlay Chaudhari has submitted a petition to the effect that sons of Badr-ud-din and Abdul Salam and Raju,

the grantees of *madad ma'ash* interfere with the (rights, of the Chaudhari of the said pargana. As the grantees of the *madad-ma'-ash* are not allowed to obstruct the Chaudhari of the pargana, therefore, hereby they are informed that they should regard Badlay as the permanent Chaudhari and none should be considered as a co-sharer in his rights.

The document bears the signatures of eight persons (315).

20. Date—20, Jamadi-ul-Awwal 1175 Fasli (1768 A. D.).

Parwanah informing the Zamindars of qasbah Koil and village Allah Dadpur that 32 bighas of land had been assigned to (?) Hakim as rent free grant since a long time, and that it should be regarded as such for the year 1175 Fasli and left in the possession of the said Hakim without any interference (527).

Shuqqas (OFFICIAL ORDERS).

21. Seal of Inayat Khan Alamgir Shahi.

Date—27 Rajab, 19th Regnal year (1676 A. D.).

The officers entrusted with the administration of Pargana Hisampur are directed to note that there was a dispute between Sayyid Muhammad and others, the Sayyids of Jaraul, Pargana Hisampur, and the local Jagirdar, Khuda Dad Khan, about the *taufir* of village Khaswa. Madar Khan Jiu has also written to me about it. Muhammad Murad, my servant, was appointed to investigate into the matter. He measured the said village and reported an area of 877 bighas, 8 biswas in all. Out of it, 645 bighas were found as having been allocated as *madad ma'ash* in favour of the said Sayyids and the remaining 32 bighas, 8 biswas fell under the head *taufir*. As such the *taufir* land should be included in the state land and the *madad ma'ash* land should be left with the Sayyids, so that they may enjoy the income from the same for their maintenance and no one should interfere with them (179).

22. Seal of Khalil-ul-Rahman, Khadim-i-Shara-i-Rasul.

Date--9, Rabi-us-Sani, 1179 A. H. (25, September, 1765 A. D.).

True copy of the *Shuqqah* under the seal of Khan Sahib Ali Beg Khan, dated 9 Rabi-us-Sani, 1179 A. H.

Shuqqah informing Lala Basant Ram, that a *Parwanah* containing necessary orders about the affairs of the *aimahdars* of Amithi shall be soon issued. He should be content, for the present, with the realisation of the fixed *behri* of Rs. 10,015 payable to the government by them and should not oppress the *aimadars* in order to realise more money. Goswami is reported to have realised Rs. 7,185 illegally and resorted to oppression. This has been reported to me by the *aimadars* and I have assured them that I will make a personal enquiry into the affair, by interrogating the local Chaudharis and the Qanungos and giving necessary orders to Lala Basanti Ram. Basanti Lal should enter the illegal realisations into a separate *siyaha* and refund the same to them. Those who have been arrested should be released. He should not oppress holders of *aima* lands in the pargana Haider Garh, pargana Satrakh, Ibrahimpur. The *aima* holder's *sanad* is ready and shall soon be sent. Only fixed *bahri* should be realised. Shaikh Hussain, the *aima* holder, is being sent to the said Lala. The former is a good man and loyal to the writer of the letter. He will communicate many things to the said Lala, and the latter should summon the former and inquire into the details of this case. Shaikh Husain is very loyal to the writer and he shall show all regard and render service to the writer of the letter as well as to the said Lala (218).

23. Seal of Qazi Sayyid Muhammad.

Date--24, Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1195 A. H. (20, June 1780 A. D.).

Copy of a document under the seal of Khan Sahib Ambar Ali Khan, dated 24, Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1195 A. H.

Order issued in compliance with the *parwanah* noting that the village Konda, pargana Sandila, had been assigned as rent free grant by royal order to Sayyid Shah Hidayat Ali

for the maintenance of the Imam Bara which had been in his possession till 1187 Fasli. This village should be allowed to remain with him after Kharif, 1188 A. H. The assessment entries should be cancelled (52).

24. Date -25, Shaban, 968 A. H. (11 May 1560 A. D.)

Order issued to Jagirdars, Mubarak Khan Jalal Sharwani Munsif, Haider Mian (illegible) Shiqdar, of pargana Sandila and other officers informing them that *madad na'ash* land has been assigned to Shaikh (name illegible) in village Mahirpur of the said pargana. It should be measured and handed over to him and he should be exempted from all taxes and cesses. The assignee should take his residence there and offer his prayers five time in congregation (318).

Hibah Nama (GIFT DEEDS).

Allah-o-Akbar.

25. Date—15, Ramzan 1035 A. H. (31, May 1625 A. D.)

Tamlik Nama, on behalf of Musammât Bibi Sappo, daughter of Mian Shaikh Daulat, and wife of Mian Shah Muhammad transferring voluntarily all her rights in a plot of land in village Sama-ud-Dinpura, jointly owned by Shah Muhammad and Mian Usman sons of Mian Sama-ud-din Ahwazi, and inherited by her from her husband,.....as part of her dower-debt to Mian Shaikh Abdul Halim son of Mian Shaikh Barkhurdar. The said Abdul Halim has taken over possession of the said property.

The document bears six seals and signatures of twenty witnesses (326).

26. Seal of Abdur Razzaq bin Qazi

Sealed with concurrence of the applicant

Date—1, Ramzan, 1048 A. H. (6, January, 1638 A. D.)

Hibah Nama, recording the free gift of a garden 14 bighas 5 biswas) situated in Chak Dondipur, qasbah Sandila, executed voluntarily and without pressure by Chaudhari Mir

Jan Muhammad and Chaudhari Mir Qasim, sons of Mir Ali Chaudhari of the said qasbah, in favour of Khwaja Ghulam Hamid son of Allah Diya (?) and Man Ullah son of Karim Banjarah, for planting a garden and relinquished all rights in the proceeds of the said garden in the said qasbah. The garden was the hereditary property of the executors of the *Hibah Nama*, and that any claim on behalf of the heirs and brothers of the affirmers shall be null and void. The document bears thirteen seals and nine signatures of witnesses (609).

27. Date: 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal 1166 A. H. (17, January, 1752 A. D.,

Document affirming that Khwaja Daud, son of Khwaja Hadi Banjara, resident of Sandila has transferred full rights in and made free gift of plot of land, held in hereditary right in qasbah Sandila, without pressure to Muhammad Kazim and Ruhul Amin, sons of Muhammad Asim Chaudhari. The latter took possession of the said land and the affirmer has no claim in the said land. Any claim on his behalf or on behalf of his heirs shall be null and void. The details of the plot of land are given.

The document bears the signatures of three witnesses (472)

28. Seal of qazi Muhammad Nasir bin Muhammad Zakaria.

Date—5, ZiQa'ad, 1183 A. H. 1180 Fasli (28, January, 1772 A. D.)

Hibah Nama, on behalf of Musammat Dulari, daughter of Faiz-ullah Khatib, affirming that she voluntarily and without pressure has transferred all her rights in and made a free gift of a part of her ancestral house, acquired through purchase, to Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of Muhammad Asim and that the donee had taken possession of the said land.

The document bears the signatures of six witnesses (440)

Patta (LEASE AGREEMENTS).

29. Seal of Inayat Khan Alamgir Shahi.

Date 24, Rajab, 19th Regnal year (1676 A. D.)

Patta, in respect of renting out land in village Khaswa, pargana Hisampur, by way of *taufir*, to Keshu Das, the agent of Sayyid Muhammad and Sayyid Ali of village Jaraul, pargana Hisampur, against an annual assesment of Rs. 32/8- with effect from 1084 Fasli (177)

30. Date : 9, Shaban, 1086 A. H. (19, October 1675 A. D.)

Document affirming that Gokul Das, the agent of Mian Sadiq Muhammad Ausali has taken over on *ijarah* village Anwla Mau, one of the village of Adam Pur Gauri, pargana Sandila, owned by Muhammad Sharif Chaudhri in *zamindari* rights and that the affirmer shall not lay claim to any proprietary rights in the said village and that he shall, when the term of *ijarah* expires, realise in instalment the amount of interest, payable by the ryots, as entered in the Patwari's records so that the village may remain prosperous. Therefore, this agreement has been executed so that it may serve as proof of this contract in future.

The signatures have been attested by Hiranman Qanungo (323).

Farigh Khali (FINAL RECEIPTS).

31. Date—23, Zi-Qa-ad 1065 A. H. (15, September 1654 A. D.)

Jahan, son of Husain and Alim, son of Sadha, partners with the sons of Fatah Ullah and Mahmud, Fazil and Alim, sons of Wajih ud-din, residents of village Karna and Baddha Karna declare that they have relinquished all their claims and disputes, in whole or in part, small or large, of every kind, against Abdul Halim, son of Abdul Hamid. Henceforth the declarers had no claim or right against the said Abdul Halim.

The document bears eleven signatures and three seals of witnesses (300).

32. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Wajih-ud-din.

Date—24, Shaban, 1089 A. H. (1, October, 1678 A. D.)

Copy of the *sanad* and *Dastawez*, bearing the seals of Qazi Imad-ud-din and Mufti Muhammd Shafi, dated 24, Shaban, 1089 A. H.

Ibra Nama, on behalf of Sunder Das, son Jaimal, Qanungo of Pargana Sandila, relinquishing his right in village Lalupur, and Jhira Wahab and Sawai, pargana Sandila, held by him in *ijarah* and declaring that the said two village have been left voluntarily in possession of Muhammad Sharif the rightful owner of the property (414)

33. Seal of Qazi Ahmad Ullah.

Date : 27, Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1172 A. H. (26, January, 1758 A. D.)

Baj Nama, on behalf of Sayyid Muhammad Azam, son of Qazi Ghulam Safi, resident of Qasbah Samipur, relinquishing his claim in the property inherited from Qazi Abdur Razzaq, and under dispute between him and Shaikh Badi-ud-Din, son of Shaikh Fashih-ud-din resident of qasbah Bangar Mau, and declaring that Shaikh Badi-ud-Din was the legal heir of the deceased and that the declarer had been in unlawful possession of the inherited property for some time. The other party can now take full possession of the property and if he, the declarer prefers any claim in future he will be guilty in the eye of the law (54).

34. Date : 8, Ramzan 1193 A. H. (19, September 1779 A. D.)

Farigh khati on behalf of Bibi Fazilah, daughter of Bibi Chaba daughter of Shaikh Bare Merchant, the resident of qasbah Sandila declaring that she has sold a piece of land meant for residential purposes in the said basbah, to Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of Muhammad Asim of the said qasbah for Rs. 20 and that she has received the said amount as the price of the land from the vendee and that the purchaser did not owe now a single pie to the vendor.

The document bears two seals of witnesses (454).

35. Date—8, Ramzan, 1193 A. H. (19, September, 1779 A. D.).

Receipt on behalf of Shah Akbar, son of Muhammad Shafi, and Musammat Bibi Arzani wife of Sanaullah son of Farrukh Fal, residents of qasbah Sandila, affirming the sale of a plot of land meant for building house in the said qasbah to Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of Shaikh Muhammad Asim for Rs. 29/13/- on receipt of the said amount as the price of the land sold, and that the vendee has taken possession of the said land and that he has no further claims against the vendee.

The document bears the seals of three witnesses (471).

SUITS AND PLAINTS.

36. Nawab Mahabat Khan.

Date—21, Rabi-us-Sani, 1067 A. H. (27, January 1656 A. D.)

This is to record that Musammat Banu, the wife of Jahan, and Fattu, residents of Karna Chaura produced a *parwanah* from the Nawab to the effect that Abdul Halim Chaudhari interefered in the said village and had been appropriating the *sattari* dues, payable to the plaintiffs for a long time and that the Chaudhari had destroyed the well owned by the plaintiffs. After due investigation of the case the amount due to them should be restored to the claimants.

In compliance with the order, the Faujdar of the paragraph summonsed Muhammad Habib, the Qazi and all the friends and relations of the parties and interrogated them. Alim and Fazlu supported the claim of the plaintiffs. The defendant stated in person through his attorney that he had reached an agreement for equal division of the property with

Jahan and Alam and others during the life time of Jahan. The defendant produced the agreement bearing the seal of the said Qazi and others. Alim and others submitted that they had accepted the said arrangement. But as the defendant had also appropriated the *sattari* dues, and taken possession of the garden and the well, the plaintiffs did no longer adhere to this agreement. The defendant was asked to give an explanation. He submitted that Jahan and Alim and others had publicly relinquished their rights and had foregone all claims, both in the whole or in part of the property against them. He also submitted the *Ibrinama*. The plaintiffs denied having written any *Ibra nama*. In accordance with the law Abdul Halim was asked to produce witnesses supporting the validity of the *Ibra nama*. After a few days he produced Shaikh Nizam-ud Din, and Shaikh Umar, as witnesses, before the court. The said witnesses unanimously supported the defendants. It is therefore ordered that the plaintiffs have no claim arising out of the said dispute.

The document bears eleven seals and fifteen signatures, including two Hindi signatures, of the witnesses (359).

37. Seal of Muhammad Saeed-ud-Din, under whose seal the attested true copy was issued.

Date—7, Zi Hijja, 1072 A. H. (14, July, 1661 A. D.)

Copy of the order and *Chak nama* of village Patwaripur, Maitun, under the seals of Qazi Habib Ullah, Abdullah Mutawalli, and Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din, the Amin and Faujdar of Pargana Sandila, dated 7, Zi-Hijja, 1072 A. H. on the petition submitted by Abid Khan, son of Hayat Khan, resident of the said qasbah, against Muhammad Sharif son of Abdul Halim Chaudhari of the said pargana. The petition was originally submitted to Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, the Amin and Faujdar of pargana Sandila who referred the case to Qazi Habib Ullah and Abdullah Muta-walli to decide it in accordance with the law.

The petitioner stated that the village Patwaripur Maitun, Patta Haweli of the said pargana was his property by purchase. The defendant had taken possession of the village and claimed *zamindari* rights in it and did not restore it to the plaintiff and that the defendant had expelled the old Muqaddam and had made the Rajputs settle down in the village and appointed one of them as Karinda (agent) of the village. The defendant submitted that the said village was held by him in hereditary right. He had joined the Imperial army to meet the expenses incurred in supporting his people and remained on service for nine years.

The plaintiff took advantage of the situation and leased out the village and made the Karinda (agent) of the village to execute a sale deed by deceit. The defendant on his return from Hasan Abdal to his village took possession of the village and dismissed the former Karinda (agent) who had executed the sale-deed of the *zamindari* in his absence and appointed another Karinda (agent) in his place.

The court examined the statements made by the plaintiff and the defendant and entrusted the case to Qazi Habib Ullah and Abdullah Mutawalli for decision in accordance with the law. They interrogated many people of the qasbah and were convinced that Muhammad Sharif held the village in hereditary rights and the plaintiff had made a false claim against the defendant. It was ordered that the village in question should be left in the possession of Muhammad Sharif (375).

38. Date—27, Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1077 A. H. (13, November, 1666 A. D.)

Report of the Sadar (illegible) on the petition submitted by Abdul Hai, the Vakil-i-Mutlaq of Musammat Maham, wife of the deceased Shaikh Zia-ullah, resident of (place not given) to Shah Quli Khan against Shaikh Buddha, son of the deceased Shaikh. The petition was forwarded through the Sadrussadur Abid Khan to the local Sadar. It submitted

that Shaikh Zia ullah had divided his property into two equal shares between his son Shaikh Buddha born of Maryam, and the daughter born of Mahim. For the last four years Shaikh Buddha had not carried out the orders regarding division of property.

The Sadar sent Shaikh Muhammad Muqim to Mallawan to enquire into the affair. The overwhelming evidence was that Shaikh Zia-ullah left two wives Musammat Maryam and Maham. Maryam gave birth to Buddha and three daughters (names illegible). The deceased Shaikh had equally divided the revenue from the *madad maash* lands after deducting the expenses incurred in maintaining the Khanqah, the holding of the Urs, the coverlet for the tomb and the expenses in connection with the government officers. The *madad-ma'ash*,⁵ land itself was not divided. The document bears signatures of two principal witnesses supported by thirty others (47).

39. Seal of Imad-ud-in bin Qazi Mubarak.

Date—17, Safar 1091 A. H. (9, March 1680 A. D.)

Order of the Sandila Court on the petition of Muhammad Sharif, son of Abdul Halim, against Sundar Das, son of Chajja Mal submitting that the latter has taken unlawful possession of village Lalupur, pargana Sandila, since Kharif 1090 A. H. Sundar Das was asked to rebut the claim of the plaintiff. The defendant submitted that he had taken the village in farm from the pargana officer and had no proprietary rights in the said village. As the defendant relinquished his claim in the said village he was ordered to restore the said village to the plaintiff.

The boundaries of the village are given (421).

40. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir son of Qazi Muhammad Zakaria.

The decree issued in accordance with the Law on the basis of the oath taken by Muhammad Kazim and Ruh-ul-Amin in the presence of the Qazi.

Date 29, Zi-Qa'ad 1159 A. H. (1, January 1747 A. D.)

This is to record that Muhammad Kazim and Ruhul Amin filed a suit against Shaikh Abu Muhammad on the 9th of Muharrm 1158 A. H. in the Sandila Court in the presence of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, Maulvi Ahmad Ullah, Maulvi Muhammad Qasim, Sayyid Abdullah, Hafiz Muhammad Hasan and others. The petitioners stated that the plot known as Char Bagh, with the known boundaries in qasbah Hakimpur, in pargana Sandila belonged to them in proprietary right and as *madad ma'ash* grant issued by the local officer and that the said land was in their possession. Further, that the said Shaikh Abu Muhammad without any cause obstructs the owners (in the exercise of their rights). When the defendant was asked to make a formal statement he submitted that the said plot of land was his property as *madad ma'ash* grant by virtue of a *Farman* and that it was in his occupation and the claim made by the plaintiffs was false. Shaikh Nasr-ullah, one of the partners of the plaintiffs, submitted a written statement saying that he would pay the rent and that the plaintiffs interfered with cultivation without any cause of action and that he had no proprietary right in the said land.

The Qazi forwarded the said statement to Mufti Muhammad Akram. He returned it under his own seal and signature with the remark that under given circumstances when the *sanad* for the *madad ma'ash* land had been obtained by virtue of a *Farman* the claim made by Muhammad Kazim and Ruhul Amin, on the basis of a *sanad* issued by the local officers, had no validity. The order of the Emperor laid down that the *madad ma'ash* land was to be left with the person in whose name the *farman* was issued and who was still alive and when he died the said land was to be assigned to his heirs in proportion to their claims.

The Mufti was again referred to state the legal opinion

in case the Farman had not contained the details of the assigned area and that the *chak nama* thereof was of a doubtful validity, and that in such a case what step should be taken by the Qazi on the basis of the statements made by the parties. The Mufti returned it with his remarks. The Qazi forwarded the said legal opinion to the said Maulvis for their own intepretation of the law. They sent a note under their seal and signatures with the remark that as Abu Mohammad did not contest the proprietary right, Muhammad Kazim and Ruhul Amin should occupy that land proprietary right and that any interference on the part of Abu Muhammad was unlawful. But Abu Muhammad has claimed that the land was assigned to him as *malad ma'ash* by virtue of a Farman, and as was also established by affidavit on behalf of Shaikh Nasr-ullah, saying that he would pay the rent to Abu Muhammad, the decision had to be taken in view of the fact that he held *madad ma'ash* land in that place or on the basis of the affirmation made by Shaikh Nasr Ullah. In case the first condition was accepted as correct the entire rent assessed on the plot should be paid to Abu Muhammad and if the second condition was taken into consideration the rent paid to Abu Muhnmamad should be the amount assessed on the share of Shaikh Nasrullah

.....

.....

In accordance with the said legal opinion Abu Muhammad was asked to make a formal statement. He submitted that he would produce witnesses to support his claim. On the following morning he left to join the army of Maharaja Nawal Rai, the *Naib-i-Subah*. When Abu Muhammad, after a certain period, returned from the army of the Maharaja he forgot to produce the witnesses and requested that all the partners in the inheritance, held by Muhammad Kazim and Ruhul Amin should depose on oath. Muhammad Kazim was summoned and in

deference to the request made by Abu Muhammad, the former was informed of the proposal of deposing on oath by all the heirs and of the legal opinion about it. Muhammad Kazim submitted that none of the heirs were in possession of the inheritance and that they even did not make any claim and that he was going to see the Maulvis. If claim in the property was established for all heirs all of them would depose on oath.

For sometime the dispute between the parties lingered on. Afterwards both of the parties produced a Parwana, issued by Diwan Nawal Singh Jiu, the Amin and Faujdar of the said pargana and that of Malihabad, to Lala Pursotam Rai and Lala Tilak Rai, the Faujdars of the said pargana on behalf of the said Diwan. It said that the Maulvis, the Qazi and the Mufti should settle the dispute between the parties. By chance Lala Tika Ram had come to the fort. He summoned the Maulvis, the Qazi and the Mufti on the last date of Zi-Qa'ad, 1159 A. H. Maulvi Ahmad Ullah put up some excuse and failed to comply with the order. The Qazi, the Mufti and Maulvi Muhammad Qaim came to see the said Lala Sahib. The latter enquired from the parties into the merit of the case in the presence of the Qazi, the Mufti and Maulvi Muhammad Qaim, and asked him whether all the heirs or some of them should make statements on oath. At last after some discussion it was agreed that Muhammad Kazim and Ruhul Amin, in compliance with the demand made by Abu Muhammad, should depose on oath.

Abu Muhammad said that if the land was in their occupation they alone should depose on oath and that he did not have any claim against other heirs. If the said land was not in their occupation each of the two should state on oath and take possession of their share. Muhammad Qazim and Ruhul Amin said that the entire estate was in their occupation and that Abu Muhammad could demand a statement on oath which they would do and that the other heirs had no claim in it. Accordingly Abu Muhammad

made Muhammad Kazim and Ruhul Amin to depose on oath in accordance with the Law in the presence of the Qazi and the Mufti.

As the land under dispute was not in the possession of all the heirs, therefore, the order was given that Muhammad Kazim and Ruhul Amin should depose on oath. Accordingly they deposed on oath in accordance with the Law in the presence of the Qazi. Mufti Muhammad Akram verified the written statement as correct and affixed his seal thereto.

The document bears eight seals and six signatures, including one in Hindi, of witnesses (361).

41. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir.

Date : 6, Zil Hijja. 1170 A. H. 1165 Fasli (22, August, 1756 A. D.)

Order of the court on the petition submitted by Mir Ghulam Nabi, son of Shah Muzaffar, son of Shah Masum, son of Shah Ata, enjoining an equal division of property, at present in the possession of Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din, son of the said Shah Masum, between Mir Ghulam Nabi and Ghulam Mohi-ud-din, the heirs of Shah Masum. According to the petitioner the property under dispute was originally owned by Shah Ata and his brother Shah Zia. The latter along with his family left for Deccan in connection with his duties and settled over there. The entire property came into the possession of Shah Masum, son of Shah Ata. After some time Shah Masum along with the family left for Shahjahanabad and the said property was entrusted to Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, reputed son of Shah Masum. Shah Masum had two sons, Shah Muzaffar and Mir Munawwar. Shah Muzaffar died in the life time of his father Shah Masum and left his son Mir Ghulam Nabi after him. After the death of Shah Muzaffar, his son Mir Munawwar who had no son or daughter, declared Mir Ghulam Nabi to be his sole legal heir. For the last two years the said Mir Ghulam Nabi has been staying with

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din at Sandila. Now the former has filed a suit for an equal division of the said property including the share of the sons of Shah Zia. The details of the property are given.

After proper examination of the facts stated in the petition and the evidence available the court gave orders for the division of the said property in two equal shares between the parties.

The document bears twelve seals and twenty signatures of witnesses (363).

42. Date—1233 Fasli (1826 A. D.)

Report on the complaint made by Karti Singh, a British sepoy, resident of village Alipur, pargana Sandila against Ghulam Samad Chaudhari. The petitioner submitted that the said Chaudhari had taken the said village initially on lease which Karti Singh had inherited along with zamindari rights, and later on, the former, out of enmity, had taken unlawful possession of the same. Further, the defendant had cut down the garden of the plaintiff. The plaintiff on account of the enmity of the said Chaudhri gave up his zamindari and took service under the British Government.

The order was issued to Sayyid Muhammad Wali Khan, the *chakladar* of Sandila and Malihabad and other *mahals* that he should see to it that the plaintiff was restored the possession of *zamindari*, in case the statement made by him was found to be correct. The facts about the village in question are as follows.

Chedda, the elder brother of the said Karti Singh and other partners are in possession of their own *zamindaris*. No enmity has been established against the said *zamindars* and all their gardens are in a flourishing condition. They have not been cut down and exist as before. There are about fifteen trees of mango, *mahua* and *jamun* in the garden

of the father of the said Karti Singh. The statement of Karti Singh is totally incorrect.

Since the day of Mirza Ahmad Beg Faujdar (1195 Fasli) the revenue in the said village has been realised directly by the Government. During the Faujdari of Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan, the late Mir Ihsan Ali Risaldar took the said village on lease, and collected the revenue directly. None of the *zamindars* either had or have the means to take the Zamindari on lease. During the administration of Raja Gorwardhan Das, Karor Singh, the deputy officer of the Zilla continued the direct realisation of the revenue. In the year 1221 Fasli, the said Raja farmed out the said village, Parnapur-jharra and Sandhoi collectively to Ghulam Samad Chaudhari. Till this year, 1233 Fasli, the village has remained Tahsil Kham. Karti Singh after the death of his father, at the age of sixteen joined service under the British and gave his name as Sarap Singh. The village was never owned or taken on lease by the forefathers of Karti Singh. Chelda the elder brother of Karti Singh, excluding the other tenants of the village has not paid up arrears upto Rs. 400. The title deed for the same, written in Hindi, and under the seal of the Qazi is available. Chaudhari Ghulam Samad has to pay Rs. 1,700 to the government as the Jama for Aghan for the said village Alipur. The said villages have an arrear of about Rs. 700. At the instigation of the said Karti Singh the Zamindars refused to pay the arrears. The said Karti Singh has been guilty of misbehaviour. It is difficult for the said Chaudhari to pay the government revenue. The statement of Karti Singh is entirely contrary to facts and is a false charge preferred by him against Ghulam Samad Chaudhri.

The document bears two seals and seven signatures of witnesses (320).

43. Imperial Farman.

Seal of Abdul-Fateh Nasir-u'd-din.

Dated 9, Jamadi-u'l-Awwal, 10 Regnal year (1728 A. D.)

Farman, appointing Ali Mirza Khan as the Qiladar of the fort of Akbarabad with an increase of 500 zat and 100 swar in the Mansab of 1000 zat and 100 Swar held by him on an application made by him after the death of his father Islam Khan. He is ordered to make every effort to defend the fort and the royal dignity and maintain the slaves in the fort. The appointment was made under the Ministry of Wazir Qamar-u'd din Khan.

The document bears the seal of the said Wazir (603).

44. Nankar-Inam-Daily allowance-Jagir-i-Ma'afi.

Seal of Abul Qasim Fidwi Shah Alam Badshah Ghazi.

Date—12, Shawwal, 2nd Regnal year (1709 A. D.)

Order issued to the Chaudharis, Qanungoes, Muqaddams, cultivators and ryots of Pargana Mallawan, Sarkar Lucknow, informing them of the assignment of *jagir* land valued at 75 thousand *dams* in the said Pargana to Pir Muhammad, son of Ghulam Husain by virtue of the Parwana issued under the seal of Nizam-u'l-Mulk, Jumlat-ul Mulk, Madar-ul-Maham, dated 4, Jamadi-us-Sani, in the second regnal year. They are required to pay the revenue demand to the *gumashta* of the said *Jagirdar* (10).

45. Seal of Abdullah Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang.

Date:—29, Rajab 2nd Regnal year (1714 A. D.)

Parwana issued to the officers entrusted with the administration of qasbah Sandila, Sarkar Khairabad, and informing them that in accordance with the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, dated 9, Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 2nd Regnal year, presented to the Emperor for the second time on 8, Rajab....., thirty thousand *dams* in the said qasbah have been assigned to Rai Saroman Das as *Inam* with effect from *Kharif Ilan-il*. They

should treat it as such and leave it in the possession of the said Rai.

The *ziman* was issued to Rai Saroman Das in accordance with the *Yaddasht*, dated 9 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 2nd Regnal year, under the Ministry of Qutub-ul-Mulk Sayyid Abdullah Khan Bahadur, and recorded by *Waqiah Nigar* Muhammad Hanif. The exalted order was issued that thirty thousand *dams*, in qasbah Sandi etc., in the said Pargana have been assigned to Rai Saroman Das, the *Vakil* of the Fidwi Dargah. He is exempted from such taxes as *begar*, *khana shumari*, *sir shumari*, *sir darakhti*, *zir darkhti* etc. and from presenting a new sanad every year.

Recorded on 8, Jamadi-ul-Aula 2nd Regnal year, after verification and comparison with the *Yaddasht*.

Sayyid Abdullah Khan Bahadur directed that it should be entered in the *Waqi'ah*. The *Farman* should be prepared within three months and submitted to the office (226).

46. Seal of Farrukh Siyyar.

Date—5, Zil-Hijja, 3rd Regnal year (1715 A. D.)

1. Farman, assigning revenue in *inam*, valued at thirty thousand *dams* in pargana Sandi, sarkar Khairabad to Rai Saroman Das and his sons with remission of such taxes as *Begar*, *khana shumari*, *sir darakhti*, *zir darakhti* etc. and enjoining that the local officers should leave the assigned amount with him and should not demand a new *sanad* every year.

2. *Sharah-i-Yaddasht*, dated 9, Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 2nd Regnal year 1125 A. H., under the Ministry of Qutb-ul-Mulk Saiyyid Abdullah Khan Bahadur and recorded by *Waqiah Nigar* Muhammad Hanif. The exalted order was issued that thirty thousand *dams* in qasbah Sandi etc., in the said Pargana have been assigned to Rai Saroman Das, the

Vakil of the Dargah, and his sons in *inam* for building *pura* etc. They should regard the assignee exempted from such taxes as *begar*, *khana shumari*, *sar darkhti*, *zir darkhti*, and from presenting a new Sanad. Recorded on 8, Jamadi-ul-Awwal and verified and compared with the Yaddasht. Sayyid Abdullah Khan Bahadur noted that it should be recorded in the *Waqiah*. The *Waqiah* Nigar Kul endorsed that it has been verified from the *Waqiah Kul*. Sayyid Abdullah Khan Bahadur directed that it should be presented to the Emperor for the second time. Amin-ud-din Khan Bahadur recorded that it was presented to the Emperor for the second time. Sayyid Abdullah Khan Bahadur gave order for the preparation of the royal Farman.

Sayyid Abdullah Khan Bahadur endorsed the document that he had examined it and the assignment should be handed over with effect from Kharif Ilan il Ramzan, 2nd Regnal year.

It has also been recorded that the *pura* should be built in the name of the Fidwi Dargah. The *jama* of the *pura* was valued at 500 bighas and the entire area was assigned in *inam* (221).

47. Seal of Abdullah Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang Qutb-ul-Mulk, Yamin-ud Daula.

Date—19, Jamadi-ul-ula, 5th Regnal year (1717 A. D.).

Parwana directing the local officers of the qasbah Sandi to comply with the order contained in the *Farman*, dated 5 Zil Hijja of the 3rd Regnal year, granting thirty thousand *dams* to Rai Saroman Das as *inam* out of the income from the said qasbah with effect from Kharif Ilan il, and that they should not demand a new *sanad* from the assignee every year.

The *ziman* of the *Farman* says that thirty thousand *dams* have been assigned to Rai Saroman Das and his sons for building *pura* etc., as *inam* out of the income from qasbah

Sandi, Sarkar Khairabad, with remission from such taxes as *begar*, *khana shumari*, *sir darakhti*, *zir darakhti* etc., by virtue of the *Farman*, dated 5, Zil-Hijja, third Regnal year. The officers and Amils and Mutasaddis, Jagirdars and Kar Kun should let him have the above mentioned amount and should not demand a new *sanad* every year.

The *Sharah-i-Yaddasht* was recorded on Sunday, 9, Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 2nd Regnal year, 1125 A. H. under the Ministry of Madar-ul-Maham, Qutub-ul-Mulk Sayyid Abdullah Khan Bahadur and by the Waqia Nigar Muhammad Hanif. The order was issued that His Majesty had granted thirty thousand dams out of the income of qasbah Sandi, Sarkar Khairabad, to Rai Saroman Das and his sons by way of *inam* for building *pura* etc. He should be exempted from such taxes as *begar*, *khana shumari*, *sir darakhti*, *zir darakhti* etc. and the renewal of a *sanad*. It was recorded on 8, Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 2nd Regnal year, as verified and compared with the *Yaddasht*.

The Madar-ul-Maham ordered that it should be recorded in the Waqiah. The *Waqiah* Nigar-i-Kul verified that it has been verified from *Waqia-i-Kul*; The Madar-ul-Maham ordered that it should be presented to the Emperor again. Aminuddin Khan Bahadur confirmed that was it put up before the Emperor again. The Madar-ul-Maham directed that the royal *Farman* should be recorded.

The details of the assigned land are given (220).

48. Seal of Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, Qutub-ul-Mulk, Yamin-ud-Daula.

Salar-i-Yar-i-Ba-wafa, Fidwi Muhammad Farrukh-Siyyar Badshah Ghazi.

Date—19, Jamadi-us-Sani, 5th Regnal year (1717 A. D.)

Parwanah informing the local officer of Pargana Sira, Sarkar Khairabad that village Kan Khat known as Saroman Nagar, in the said Pargana has been assigned to Rai Saroman Das and his sons by way of *inam*, with remission from such taxes as *begar*, *khana shumari*, *sir darakhti*, *zir-i-*

darakhti, etc., in connection with the building of a *sarai* and *katra*, by virtue of the royal Farman, dated 5, Zi-Hijja, on the third Regnal year, and enjoining that the said village should be left in the possession of the assignee with effect from *Kharif Ilanil*. No new sanad should be demanded.

The *ziman*, in accordance with the Farman, dated 5, Zi-Hijja, the 3rd Regnal year, enjoining that village Kan Khat, known as Saroman Nagar, Pargana Sira, Sarkar Khairabad, has been assigned to Rai Saroman Das and his sons as inam, with remission from such taxes as *begar*, *khana shumari*, *sir-darakhti*, and *zir-darakhti*, etc. with effect from *Kharif ilan il*, as detailed below. The officers, Jagirdars and Karoris present and future should leave the said village in his possession and should not demand a new sanad every year.

Verified from papers The *ziman* should be prepared.

The *Sharah-i-Yad-dashti-Waqiah*, dated 1, Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 2nd Regnal year/1125 A. H., in the Ministry of Madar-ul-Maham, Qutub-ul-Mulk, Yamin-ud-Daula, Sayyid Abdullah Khan Bahadur, was recorded by Waqiah Nigar Muhammad Hanif. The order was issued that village Kankhat, known as Saroman Nagar, Pargana Sira, had been assigned to Rai Saroman Das and his sons as *inam*, with remission of such taxes as *begar*, *khana shumari*; *sir darakhti* and *zir darakhti* etc. for building *sarai* and *Katra*. No new sanad should be demanded every year. Recorded on Jamadi-us-Sani, 2nd Regnal year, as verified from *Yaddasht*.

The Madar-ul-Maham directed that it should be recorded in the *Waqiah*. The *Waqiah Nigar-i-Kul* confirmed that it had been verified from *Waga-i-Kul* and was found correct. The Madar-ul-Maham directed that it should be presented to His Majesty again. Amin-ud Din Khan Bahadur confirmed that it was presented again to His Majesty. The Madar-ul-Maham directed that the royal Farman should be prepared (231).

49. Seal of Naib Wizarat Inayat-ullah Khan.

Date—22, Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 3rd Regnal year, (1722 A.D.)

1. *Parwanah*, issued to Govind Das, to the effect that the assignment of thirty thousand *dams* in Pargana Sandi to Rai Saroman Das in *inam* for building a house and planting a garden has been reconfirmed and continued as such and that the same should be left in his possession.
2. The preparation of the *ziman* is ordered.
3. The *ziman* stating the assignment and confirmation of the same is given.
4. The details of the property and the amount of *inam* grant is mentioned (227).

50. Seal of Ali Quli Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang Abbasi, Daghistani.

Date—12, Ramazan 1165 A. H. (13, July, 1751 A. D.)

Order issued to Nain Sukh, the Amin, to the effect that the daily allowance of Re. 1/- has been granted to Shah Karam Ali out of the *sair* income of pargana Sandila with effect from 15th of Ramzan, 1165 A. H. The daily allowance referred to above should be paid to the assignee and the receipt thereof should be taken (13).

51. Seal of Nisar Muhammad Khan Bahadur Sher Jang, Ahmad Shahi, Fidwi Badshah Ghazi Ahmad Shah Bahadur.

Date—17, Shaban, 3rd Regnal year (1751 A. D.)

Order issued by Nisar Muhammad Khan to the Chaudharis and Qanungos of Pargana Sira in compliance with the *Parwanah* issued to Nisar Muhammad Khan under the seal of Madar-ul-Maham, Burhan-ul-Mulk, Abul Mansur Khan Safdar Jang, dated 28, Zil Hijja (year not given, directing the said officers to instruct the local zamindars to pay the revenue demand to Lekh Raj and others whose assignment of two lacs ten thousand *dams* in Pargana Sira as salary has been continued by virtue of the *Parwanah* under reference.

Details of the *Parwanah* are given below.

The *parwanah*, under the seal of Madar-ul-Muham, Wazir-ul-Mulk, Burhan-ul-Mulk Abul Mansur Khan Bahadur Safdar Jang, dated 29 Zil-Hijja (year not given) issued to Nisar Muhammad Khan Bahadur Sher Jang saying that the assignment of two lacs ten thousand *dams* in Pargana Sira, Sarkar Khairabad, has been confirmed and continued as the salary of Lekh Raj and others. Therefore, it is ordered that the said amount should be left with the said Lekh Raj and the *zamindars* should be instructed to pay the revenue demand to the *Amil* of the aforesaid person. In accordance with the *zamin* the assignment has been continued in the name of Lekh Raj and others in pargana Sira, Sarkar Khairabad.

The amount of the assignment is given (230).

52 Seal of the Nizamat Court of Chakla Sultanpur.

Date 12 Rajab 1256 A.H. (9, September, 1840 A. D.)

Order issued to Lala Ganga Prasad, the Tehsildar of *zila* Dostpur to pay Rs. 45 under the head *nankar* to Pandit Harsaran Ram of the said qasbah obtain the receipt thereof and make the necessary entries in the *wasilbaqi* for the year 1247 Fasli (29).

(*Khidmatana and Ma'afi*) GRANTS BY INDIVIDUALS

53. Date—19, Rabi-ul-Awwal 1004 A. H. (12, December, 1595 A. D.)

Document affirming that Muhammad Halim on his own behalf and on behalf of his brothers, Khwaja Abdullah and Khwaja Shah, sons of Khwaja Hasan has assigned 20 bighas of land measured with bamboo *jarib* in proprietary right as *madad-i-ma'ash* and that Shaikh Rukn-ud-din and Sheikh Ahmad and others and Abdul Qadir have assigned 9 bighas of land as *ma'afi*. The grantee is entitled to appropriate the produce of 29 bighas for his expenses.

The document bears signatures of five witnesses (294)

54. Dated—26, Zi-qad 1004 A. H. (12 July, 1595 A. D.)

Document affirming that Shaikh (illegible) and Shaikh Ahmad, sons of Shaikh Fazl-ullah, (illegible), and Sadar Jahan and Jamali and Abdul Qadir, sons of Mian Dadan and Hajyani Pahari, Sari and Sa'ad-ullah and Mian Tahir Khatib have given to Mian Hamid voluntarily and without pressure 9 bighas of uncultivated land out of the 29 bighas of cultivated and uncultivated land owned by them as *madad ma'ash* in the said village so that Mian Hamid may take possession of the same and that he should recognise their proprietary right in the said *madad-i-ma'ash* land. They shall stick to this agreement as long as they own the said land.

The document bears signatures of ten witnesses (296).

Allah-o-Akbar.

55. Date—15, Ramzan 1068 A. H. (10, June 1657 A. D.)

Document affirming that Mir Sohrab has given voluntarily 50 bighas of land in village Rampur Dhauna to Mian Muhammad Sharif Chaudhari by way of *Khidmitana*.

The document bears the seal of Sohrab and Abdus-Subuh (297).

Allah-o-Ghani

56. Seal of Habib.

Sealed with the concurrence of Begum, wife of Mir Abdus-Subuh.

Date—7, Shawwal, 1082 A.H. (27, January 1671 A. D.)

Sanad affirming that Begum, the wife of Mir Abdus Subhan, gives her consent to the gift of 50 bighas of land in village Rampur, originally given as gift by her father Mir Subuh and her husband Mir Abdus Subuh, to Sheikh Mian Muhammad Sharif by way of *khidmatana* (280).

GRANTS of Madad-i-Ma'ash.

57. Seal illegible.

Date—Rabi-us Sani, 1001 A. H. (1592 A. D.)

Mutsaddis, Chaudharis, Qanungos and Muqaddams of Pargana Aimi, Sarkar Lucknow should note that three hundred thirty nine bighas of land situated in Jamalpur out of the Khalsa land were granted to Shaikh-ul-Islam Abu Bakr as *madad-i-ma'ash* but there is a dispute about the the land in question. Therefore, Khwaja Muhammad Mirak has been directed to demarcate the boundaries of the holding given as *madad-i-ma'ash* excluding the Khalsa with the concurrence of the Chaudhari and the Qanungo of the said pargana and should hand it over to the grantee.

Shaikh Abu Bakr, the grantee should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant (180).

58. Date—5th Jamadius Sani, 1014 A.H. (August 10, 1605 A. D.).

Four seals are illegible.

Hazrat-i-Ala and Shahzada-i-Alamiyan.

Order granting one thousand five hundred and sixty two bighas, thirteen biswas of cultivated and virgin land to Mir Saiyyid Ahmad as *madad-i-ma'ash* according to the Farman-i- Ali Shan and the parwana of Nawab Khwajgi Fathullah. Boundaries of the aforesaid land should be fixed according to the Chaknama of the Karori. The grantee should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant (164).

Allah-o-Akbar.

59. Jahangiri.

Seal illegible.

Date—9th Mah, 9th year of the reign (1023 A. H.) (1614 A. D.)

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of pargana Hasampur, Sarkar Bahraich, in service at present and their successors should note that twenty five bighas of cultivable land which are lying fallow in the said pargana have been granted to Musammat Bibi Fatimah and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* from the beginning of *kharif* according to the *farman*, dated 14th Dae, 9th year of the reign. The above mentioned officers are directed that the land be measured and demarcated and entrusted to the grantees. They should not cause

any hindrance to the grantees and the grantees should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of income from the aforesaid grant (163).

Allah-o-Akbar.

60. Seal of Nuruddin Jahangir Padshah.

Seal of Sabir Ali, devoted servant of Jahangir Padshah.

Seal of Haji Kooka.

Dated—5th Azar, 12th year of the reign, (1026 A. H.)
(1616 A. D.)

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of pargana Fakhrupur, Sarkar Bahraich in service at present and their successors should note that one hundred bighas of land, out of which one fourth are cultivable and three fourth are culturable but are lying fallow in the aforesaid pargana have been granted to Musammat Bibi Sandal and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* according to the farman, dated 9th Mihar, 14th year of the reign from the beginning of *kharif*. The above mentioned officers are directed that the land should be measured and demarcated and be entrusted to the grantees. The officials should not cause any hindrance to the grantees who should be permitted to enjoy the income from the land thus granted (161).

Allah-o-Akbar.

61. Date—15th Azar, 14th year of the reign, (1028 A. H.)
(1618 A. D.)

Seal of Itmad-ud-daulah, devoted servant of Jahangir Shah.

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of pargana Fakhrupur, Sarkar Bahraich, in service at present and their successors should note that one hundred bighas of land (measured with Ilahi Gaz) one fourth of which are agricultural and three fourth are culturable but lying fallow, have been granted to Musammat Bibi Sandal and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* in the aforesaid pargana from the beginning of *kharif*. The above mentioned officers are directed that the land should be measured and demarcated and given to the grantees.

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The grantees should be permitted to enjoy the income from the land so granted (162).

Allah-o-Akbar.

62. Arsh Ashyani, Zilli Ilahi.

Date—22nd, Farwardin, 9th year of the reign, (April, 2 1632) (2nd Shawwal, 1042 A. H.)

Seal of Mahmud Gardan.

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of pargana Mallanwan, Sarkar Lucknow, in service at present and their successors should note that one hundred and seventy bighas of land (measured with Ilahi gaz) were granted to Qazi Bayazid, Qazi Mahmud, Maulana Jalil and Abdul Fattah as *madad-i-ma'ash* in the said pargana with effect from 29th Rabi-ul-Awwal, 983 A. H. Shaikh Abdul Hakim, Ismail Habib, Khairullah, Abdul Jalil, Sadiq and Fattah, the heirs of the grantees have applied for the renewal of the grant and they have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim that they are in possession of the land and they have no other means of livelihood. Therefore the grant is confirmed and the grantees are exempted from jagir *sawai* tax.

The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantees and the grantees should be permitted to enjoy the income from the land so granted year by year (6).

63. Seal illegible.

Date—26th Rajab, 1060 A. H. (July, 15, 1649 A. D.).

Mutsaddis of pargana Haveli, in service at present and their successors should note that nine hundred ninety bighas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) are given to Begum Birlas as *madad-i-ma'ash*. Out of the said grant four hundred seventy six bighas, one biswas of culturable land become *zabti* land in 1058 A. H. According to the tradition of the said pargana, eight annas per bigha was fixed as *sir bigha* and the total amount of Rs. 244-6-0 became due on that account. Out of the total dues, a sum of Rs. 56 was remitted according to a former parwana. The remainder of the sum which amounts to Rs. 188-6-0 is remitted now. The grants

should be deemed as rent-free grant, and the above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantee and the grantee should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds from the aforesaid grant. Officers should comply with this order (5).

64. Arsh Ashyani Zill-i-Allah.

Date—11th Rajab, 1043 A. H. (23rd Dae, 6th year of the reign) (January, 1, 1634 A. D..)

Gumshtas of Karoris and Jagirdars of pargana Haveli, Sarkar Lucknow in service at present and their successors should note that sixty bighas of land which is equal to 45 bighas 15 biswas measured with *Ilahi Gaz* was granted to Shaikh Qutb, son of Shaikh Muhammad as *madad-i-ma'ash* in the aforesaid pargana with effect from 25th Jamadius Sani, 977 A. H. The grantee has applied for the renewal of the grant and has produced reliable witnesses in support of his claim that he is in possession of the land and has no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantee is exempted from Jagir *sawai* tax. The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantees and the grantees should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds from this grant year by year (2).

Allah-o-Akbar.

65. Zill-i-Subhani

Khalifat-ur-Rehmani.

Amirul Maumnin Sahibqirani-Sani.

Seal of Hidayatullah, son of Saiyid Ahmad Qadri, Sadrus Sadur Shah Jahan Padshah-i-Ghazi (September 8, 1649 A. D.).

Date : 22nd Ramzan-ul-Mubarak, 24th year of the reign, 1060 A. H.

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of pargana Hasampur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors should note that according to the Farman dated 12th Jamadeul Awwal 24th year of the reign, two hundred bighas of culturable land, which is lying fallow in the aforesaid pargana have been granted to Musammat Bibi Dilshan and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* from

the beginning of *kharif*. The above mentioned officers are directed to comply with the order and the land should be measured and demarcated and entrusted to the grantees. The grantees are permitted to enjoy the proceeds from the land so granted (158).

Allah-o-Akbar.

66. Zill-i-Subhani

Khalifat-ur-Rahmani

Amirul Maumnin Sahib Qiran Sani.

Seal of Hidayat-ullah, son of Shah Muhammad Qadri Sadrus Sadur Shah Jahan Padshah Ghazi.

Date : 23rd Zilhij 26th year of the reign, 1062 A. H.

(Dec. 17, 1651 A.D.)

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris, of pargana Hasampur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors should note that according to the Farman Alishan dated 11th Rajab, 26th year of the reign, two hundred bighas of agricultural land which are lying fallow in the aforesaid pargana have been granted to Musammât Bibi Zainab and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* from the beginning of *kharif*. The officers should comply with the order. The above mentioned officers are directed that the land should be measured and demarcated and be entrusted to the grantees.

The grantees are permitted to enjoy the proceeds from the income of the land so granted (159).

Allah-o-Akbar

67. Zill-i-Subhani

Khalifat ur Rehman

Amirul Mumnin Sahibqiran Sani

Seal of Hidayat-ullah son of Saiyid Ahmad Qadri, Sadrus Sadur-i-Shah Jahan Padshah Ghazi.

Date : 25th Ziqad, 26th year of the reign (1062 A. H.)

(Oct. 19 1651 A. D.)

Gumashtas of Jagirdars, and Karoris of pargana Hasampur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors should note that according to the Farman-i-Alishan dated 12th Jamadiul Awwal, 46th year of the reign, one hundred bighas of culturable land which

are lying fallow in the aforesaid pargana have been granted to Musammat Khadija and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* from the beginning of Kharif. The above mentioned officers should comply with the order and they are directed that the land be measured and demarcated and be entrusted to the grantees. The grantees should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds from the income of the said grant year by year (160).

Allah-o-Akbar

68. Dated 9th Shawwal 1 63 A. H. 'August 23, 1652 A.D.). Seal illegible.

Shaikh Karimuddin Mutawalli is informed that according to old tradition twenty five rupees from the *qima* land in village Banusara, and five rupees from the *aima* land in Haibatpur were assigned to him. The above named is directed not to increase the demand and this assignation should not be interfered with (1).

69. True Certified Copy of an order issued by the Sadrus Sadur.

Officers, Jagirdars, Karoris, Thekedars, Mutsaddis and officials of the Diwani of pargana Saharanpur in service at present and their successors should note that one hundred bighas of land (*pnkhta*) in village Ghuja Hairi Pargana, Saharanpur in the province of Shahjahanabad have been granted to Sukhan Khan, his dependants and his sons as *madad-i-ma'ash*

The above mentioned officers are directed to hand over the land to the grantees.

On the representation of Sukhan Khan, one of the grantees, the Sadar-us-Sadur issued the order for the same (513.)

70. True copy certified under the seal of Nawab Mahabat Khan.

Date 1065 A. H. (1654 A. D.)

Faujdar and Amin of Pargana Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow are informed that ten bighas of land in the vicinity of qasbah

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Hukampur have been granted to Shaikh Abdul Halim as *madad-i-ma'ash* with effect from the beginning of Rabi, 1062 Fasli.

Khwaja Hardas, Shiqdar and Ram Rai Karkun have appointed surveyors for the measurement and fixing of the boundaries of the holding. After consolidation they should hand over the said holding to Shaikh Abdul Halim.

Details and boundaries of the holding are also given.

Signatures of Qazi are affixed to the deed.

Certified that the surveyors after measurement and consolidation of the holding have handed over the Chak to the grantee. (314).

71. Date 7th Rajab, 1081 A. H. (November 10, 1670 A. D.)
Seal of Muhiuddin Alamgir.

Order granting seventy bighas of culuturable land which are lying fallow in Pargana Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow, to Saiyyid Asmatullah as *madad-i-ma'ash* because he has no other means of livelihood. Mutasaddis are directed to measure and determine the boundaries of the said holding and they should hand over the land to the grantee.

The grantee should cultivate it and he is permitted to enjoy the proceeds from the income of the land so granted.

Officers should comply with the order. (8).

72. Khalifat-ur-Rehmani Firdaus Ashyani.

True Copy

Date—19th Muharram, 1080 A. H. (June 9, 1669 A. D.)

Suit filed by Shaikh Mah Mahmud, son of Shaikh Isa in the court consisting of Khan-i-Alishan Fidai Khan Jiu, Qaziul Quzzat Abdul Wahab and Mir Qalandar Ahdi on 12th Jamaadi-ul-Awwal, 1079 A.H.

Shaikh Mah Mahmud appeared on behalf of Shaikh Yusuf son of Shaikh Zakariya and filed a suit against Shaikh Sibghat-ullah that two hundred and forty bighas of land in Pargana Haveli Lucknow, in the province of Oudh had been granted to Zakariya, the father of his client. When Shaikh

Sibghat-ullah was going for the renewal of the *madad-i-ma'ash* grant, my client detained him and took possession of the documents relating to Chakbandi of the land on the basis of the Imperial Farman. My client then asked for the Farman but Sibghat-ullah replied that the Farman had been lost. Later Sibghat-ullah presented the Farman to the Sadar for renewal. My client on learning of this filed a suit for the recovery of the Farman. The said Sadar sent the Farman to the Sadrus Sudur but Sibghat-ullah had got back the Farman from the Sadrus Sudur and does not now return it to him so that it may be restored to his client. Sibghat-ullah stated that he had neither taken the Farman from the client of Shaikh Mah Mahmud nor had the Farman been issued in the name of the said Zakariya, but it was issued to another person also Zakariya by name. The plaintiff brought witnesses in support of his claim; but later the defendant proposed a compromise which was effected. The defendant by his cleverness composed the differences and went away. As Mah Mahmud has got witnesses and it is also clear from circumstantial evidence and from the evidence of Naimullah that the claim of Mah Mahmud is just, therefore, it is prayed that the Qazi be ordered to make an inquiry into the case and if Naimullah avoids appearing as a witness, he should be produced in the court in the interest of justice. The said Khan summoned Naimullah Khan son of Shaikh Sibghat-ullah in his court at Gorakhpur. Statements of both the parties were recorded and Saikh Mah Mahmud was ordered to produce his witnesses. Pir Muhammad Beg, son of Subhan Quli Beg, Shaikh Noor Muhammad, son of Shaikh Abdur Rasul, appeared as witnesses and stated that the suit of the plaintiff was genuine.

Therefore, it is ordered that the Farman be handed over to the plaintiff.

The details of the land mentioned in the Farman are given (204).

73. Sahib qiran-i-Sani Zill-i-Subhani.

Date—9th Rajab, 1079 A. H. 11th year of the reign (December 3, 1668).

Seal of Saiyid Fazal and Afzal (servants of Shah Alamgir).

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana and Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors should note that one hundred and thirty five bighas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) situated in village Rasuli Pargana Harchaur were granted to Saiyid Hasan and others as *mada'l-i-ma'ash* with effect from 7th Ilahi month, 6th year of the reign. They have applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses and a certificate of the former Sadar in support of their claim that they are in possession of the land and they have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and they are exempted from Jagir and Karori taxes. The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantee who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

Officers should comply with the order (168).

74. Date—14th Zilhij, 6th year of the reign (1073 A. H.)
(July 11, 1662).

Zill-i-Zalil Subhani

Sahibqiran-i-Sani

The Gumasthas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana Hasampur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh in service at present and their successors should note that two thousand two hundred and twenty bighas of land in the afore-said pargana were granted to Saiyid Ahmad, Saiyyid Abdur Rahim and others as *mada'l-i-ma'ash* with effect from 4th Dae, 6th year of the reign. Mst. Bibi Jan and others, the heirs of the late Saiyyid Ahmad; Saiyyid Mahmud and Saiyyid Chattou and other descendants of the late Saiyyid Ahmad, and Saiyyid Abdur Rahim and others, have applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses (in support of their claim) and a certificate from the former Sadar that they are in possession of the land and they have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and they are exempted from Jagir and Karori taxes. The above mentioned officers are directed

not to cause any hindrance to the grantees who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds from this grant year by year.

Officers should comply with the above order.

Seal of Abdul Nabi, disciple of Padshah Alamgir.

1070 A. H. (169).

Sahibqiran-i Sani

Zill-i-Subhani

75. Date—17th Rabiul Awwal, 1074, Fasli 5th year of the reign. (Nov. 23, 1662, A. D).

Seal of Abdul Nabi, disciple of Shah Alamgir.

Mutsaddis of Pargana Belak, sarkar and province Oudh, in service at present and their successors should note that sixty one bighas and 18 biswas of land were granted to Saiyyid Firoz and othes as *madad-i-ma'ash* with effect from 8th Rabi, 11th year of the reign. The heirs of the late Firuz, Usman and others have applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim and a certificate from the former Sadar that they are in possession of the land and have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantees are exempted from Jagir and Karori taxes.

The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantee who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant year by year.

Officers should comply with the order. 1070 A. H. (170).

76. Date—19th Shaban-ul-Muazzam, 1081 A. H. (Dec. 22, 1670)

Seal of Ghulam Muhiuddin.

According to the *sanads* of previous officers fifty bighas of land in Pargana Sandila were given to Saiyyid Muhammad as *madad ma'ash*. On the basis of this an order has been issued by the Diwan that Muhammad is a deserving candidate for help, the grant is therefore, confirmed. The officers of the pargana should not cause any hindrance to the grantee who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of income from the land so granted (7).

77. Jannat Makani

Zil Zalil Subhani

Date—14th Rabiul Awwal, 1085 A. H. 17th year of the reign (June 8, 1674 A. D.).

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana and Sarkar Bahraich in service at present and their successors in the province of Oudhi, should note that three hundred bighas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) were granted as *madad-i-ma'ash* to Musammat Bibi Makhan and others in the aforesaid Pargana, with effect from 22nd Rabiul Sani. 14th year of the reign, according to the *Farman-i-Alishan*. They have applied for the renewal of the grant and they have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claims and have produced a certificate of the former Sadar that they are in possession of the said land and they have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and they are exempted from *Jagir* and *Karori* taxes. The above mentioned officers should not cause any hindrance to the grantees and they be permitted to enjoy the income from the land thus granted.

Officers should comply with the order.

Seal of Ahmadullah, Sadar-i-Shah Alamgir (174).

78. Firdaus Ashyani

Zill-i-Subhani

Date—17th Jamadi-us-Sani, 1092 A. H. (25th year of the reign.) (June 24, 1681 A. D.).

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana Hasanpur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors, should note that two thousand and two hundred bighas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) were granted to Sayyid Ahmad and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* with effect from 4th Day Mah Ilahi, 6th year of the reign according to the *Farman-i-Alishan*. Sayyid Ali, alias Saiyid Chahtu, and others, the heirs of the late Sayyid Ahmed have applied for the renewal of the grant and they have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim and a certificate from the former Sadar that they are in possession of the land and have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the

grant is confirmed and they are exempted from *Jagir* and *Karori* taxes. The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantees who should be permitted to enjoy the income from this grant from year to year.

Officers should comply with the above order.

Seal of Muhammad Salim Sadr and Amin of Shah Muhi-uddin (171).

79. Firdaus-i-Ashyani.

Zill-i-Subhani.

Dated—26th Jamadi-us-Sani, 1099 A. H. (31st year of the reign) (April 18, 1687 A. D.).

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana Haveli, Sarkar Bahraich, in service at present and their successors, should note that land measuring fifty bighas and four biswas (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) was granted as *madad-i-ma'ash* to Sheikh Qasim and others in the said pargana with effect from 15th, Amardad, 12th year of the reign. Shaikh Muhammad Qasim and others have applied for the renewal of the grant. They have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim and a certificate of the former Sadr that they are in possession of the land and they have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantees are exempted from *Jagir* and *Karori* taxes. The above mentioned officer are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantees who should be permitted to enjoy the income from this grant year by year.

Officers should comply with the order.

Seal of Mujahid Husain and the signatures of the Sadr are affixed to the deed. 1094 A. H. (172).

80. Seal of Qazi Ahmadullah 1106 A. H. (1694 A. D.)

True copy certified under the seal of Mir Ibrahim Sadr.

Date—19th Rajab, 5th year of the reign.

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Ilaqa Sarab, pargana Mallanwah, Sarkar Lucknow in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors, should note that Qazi Abdur Razzaq had one son, Abdur Rauf and two

daughters, Musammat Bibi Nathi and Musammat Bibi Bekhi. Abdur Rauf died in the life time of his father without any issue. Musammat Nathi also died in the lifetime of her father and left one son Bannay who disappeared one night. After the death of Abdur Razzaq, Musammat Bekhi inherited the whole property of her father. Musammat Bekhi had one son and two daughters. One daughter died in the lifetime of her mother without any issue. Muhammad Sa'adat, the son of Musammat Bekhi also died in the lifetime of his mother. So Man Bibi inherited the whole property of her father including *madad-i-ma'ash*, a house and a garden. Man Bibi died leaving one son, Badiuddin. Badiuddin has applied for the renewal of the grant and has produced reliable witnesses and a certificate of the former Sadr in support of his claims that he is the heir of Qazi Abdur Razzaq, and is in possession of the land and has no other means of livelihood.

Therefore, the grant is confirmed and he is exempted from Jagir and Karori taxes. The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantees who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant from year to year (55).

81. Date—4th Shabanul Muazzam, 1106 A. H. 25th year of the reign. (March 10, 1894 A. D.).

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana Fakhrpur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors, should note that four hundred bighas of land in the said pargana were granted to Sayyid Omar, Sayyid Usman and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* with effect from 29th Salar, 18th year of the reign. Musammat Bibi Hafiza ; Ibrahim and others, the heirs of the late Sayyid Omar and Usman have applied for the renewal of the grant and they have produced reliable witnesses and a certificate from the former Sadr in support of their claims that they are in possession of the land and have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and they are exempted from *Jagir* and *Karori* taxes.

The above mentioned officers should not cause any hindrance to the grantees who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant from year to year.

Officers should comply with the order.

Seal of Farid, devoted servant of Padshah Alamgir (175).

82. Date—10th Jamadiul Akhir, 40th year of the reign. (December 25, 1696 A. D.).

Padshah Alamgir

Firdaus Ashyani.

Present and future gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of pargana Haveli, Sarkar, Bahraich in the province of Oudh should note that two hundred and fifty bighas of land in the aforesaid pargana were granted to Musammât Hamirah and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* with effect from 7th Farwardin, 13th year of the reign. The grantees have applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim that they are in possession of the land and they have no other means of livelihood. Shaikh Abdur Rauf was appointed to make an inquiry by local inspection and ascertain the truth. Shaikh Abdur Rauf has also certified the validity of the claim of the grantees. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantees are permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

Officers should comply with the order.

Seal of Sa'adullah Husaini. 1107 (39th year of the reign). (165).

83. Date—17th Rabi-us-Sani, 40th year of the reign 1107 A. H.) (December 16, 1695).

Padshah Alamgir

Firdaus Ashyani

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of pargana Fakhripur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors, should note that four hundred and twenty bighas of land measured with *Ilahi Gaz* were granted to Sayyid Omar and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* in the said pargana with effect from 29th Shahr, 12th year of the reign. Musammât Bibi Hafiza and others, heir of the late Muhammad Omar and Sayyid Ibrahim and others have

applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim that they are in possession of the land and have no other means of livelihood. Shaikh Abdur Rauf was ordered to make an inquiry by local inspection and ascertain the truth. He has also certified the genuineness of the claims of the applicants. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantees are permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

Officers should comply with the order.

Seal of Sa'adullah Husaini, Sadr. 1107 A. H. (166).

84. Jannat Makani.

Padshah Alamgir

Date : 17th Jamadiul Awwal, 40th years of the reign (1107 A. H.) (December 14, 1695.)

Gumashtas of the Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana Haveli, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors, should note that four hundred and ten bighas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) in the aforesaid Pargana were granted to Sayid Omar, Sayid Osman and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* with effect from 21st Teer Ilahi, 7th year of the reign. After the death of the grantees, their heirs Sayid Ghyasuddin, Sayid Inayat and others have applied for the renewal of the said grant and produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim that they are in possession of the land and they have no other means of livelihood. Their application for renewal of the grant was forwarded to Shaikh Abdur Rauf so that he should make local inspection and ascertain the genuineness of the claims of the applicants. Shaikh Abdur Rauf certified the claims of the applicants. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantees should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

Officers should comply with the order.

Seal of Sa'adullah-al-Husaini Sadr; 1107 A. H. (167).

85. Firdaus-i-Ashyani, Amirul Muminin Badshah Alamgir Ghazi.

The above mentioned officers should not cause any hindrance to the grantees who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant from year to year.

Officers should comply with the order.

Seal of Farid, devoted servant of Padshah Alamgir (175).

82. Date—10th Jamadiul Akhir, 40th year of the reign. (December 25, 1696 A. D.).

Padshah Alamgir

Firdaus Ashyani.

Present and future gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of pargana Haveli, Sarkar, Bahraich in the province of Oudh should note that two hundred and fifty bighas of land in the aforesaid pargana were granted to Musammat Hamirah and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* with effect from 7th Farwardin, 13th year of the reign. The grantees have applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim that they are in possession of the land and they have no other means of livelihood. Shaikh Abdur Rauf was appointed to make an inquiry by local inspection and ascertain the truth. Shaikh Abdur Rauf has also certified the validity of the claim of the grantees. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantees are permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

Officers should comply with the order.

Seal of Sa'adullah Husaini. 1107 (39th year of the reign). (165).

83. Date—17th Rabi-us-Sani, 40th year of the reign 1107 A. H.) (December 16, 1695).

Padshah Alamgir

Firdaus Ashyani

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of pargana Fakhripur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors, should note that four hundred and twenty bighas of land measured with *Ilahi Gaz* were granted to Sayyid Omar and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* in the said pargana with effect from 29th Shahr, 12th year of the of the reign. Musammat Bibi Hafiza and others, heir of the late Muhammad Omar and Sayyid Ibrahim and others have

applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim that they are in possession of the land and have no other means of livelihood. Shaikh Abdur Rauf was ordered to make an inquiry by local inspection and ascertain the truth. He has also certified the genuineness of the claims of the applicants. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantees are permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

Officers should comply with the order.

Seal of Sa'adullah Husaini, Sadr. 1107 A. H. (166).

84. Jannat Makani.

Padshah Alamgir

Date : 17th Jamadiul Awwal, 40th years of the reign (1107 A. H.) (December 14, 1695.)

Gumashtas of the Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana Haveli, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh. in service at present and their successors, should note that four hundred and ten bighas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) in the aforesaid Pargana were granted to Sayid Omar, Sayid Osman and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* with effect from 21st Teer Ilahi, 7th year of the reign. After the death of the grantees, their heirs Sayid Ghyasuddin, Sayid Inayat and others have applied for the renewal of the said grant and produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim that they are in possession of the land and they have no other means of livelihood. Their application for renewal of the grant was forwarded to Shaikh Abdur Rauf so that he should make local inspection and ascertain the genuineness of the claims of the applicants. Shaikh Abdur Rauf certified the claims of the applicants. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantees should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

Officers should comply with the order.

Seal of Sa'adullah-al-Husaini Sadr; 1107 A. H. (167).

85. Firdaus-i-Ashyani, Amirul Muminin Badshah Alamgir Ghazi.

Seal of Abdul Shakoor Sadr in obedience to the orders of Alamgir Shah.

Date—16th Rabi-us-Sani, 46th year of the reign (1114 A. H.) (November, 27, 1702 A. D.).

Mutsaddis of pargana Hasanpur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, should note that one hundred bighas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) was granted to Musammât Khadija and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* in the said pargana with effect from 12th Jamadi-us-Sani, 26th year of the reign. They have applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses and a certificate from the former Sadr in support of their claim that they are in possession of the land and have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed. The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantees who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

Officers should comply with the order (176).

86. Firdaus Ashyani.

Amirul Muminin, Padshah Alamgir Ghazi.

Under the seal of Abdul Shakoor Sadr by the orders of Alamgir Shah.

Date—5th Jamadiul Awwal, 46th years of the reign. (1114) A. H.) (September, 16, 1702 A. D.).

Mutsaddis of pargana Hasanpur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh, should note that seven hundred and ninety five bighas, three biswas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) were granted to Sayyid Ahmed and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* in the said pargana with effect from 4th day Mah-i-Ilahi, 6th year of the reign. Sayyid Faizullah and others, the heirs of the late Sayyid Ahmed, have applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claim and a certificate from the former Sadr that they are in possession of the land and have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed.

The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantees and the grantees should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

Officers should comply with the order (173).

87. Amirul Muminin, Padshah Alamgir Ghazi Firdus Makani.

Date—7th Ziqad, 48th years of the reign. (1116 A. H.)
(February, 20, 1704 A. D.).

Seal of Abdur Shakoor Sadar in obedience to the order of Alamgir Shah.

Mutzaddis of pargana Hasampur, Sarkar Bahraich in the province of Oudh should note that one hundred bighas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) were granted to Musammat Dilshan and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* in the said pargana with effect from 20th Rabi-us-Sani, 1062 A. H. They have applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claims that they are in possession of the land and that they have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed. The above mentioned officers should not cause any hindrance to the grantees and the grantees should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

Officers should comply with the order (178).

88. Seal of Qazi Akram. 1142 A. H.

Date—14th Rajab, 12th yeas of the reign, 1142 A. H.
(January 22, 1730 A. D.).

Parwana under the seal of Burhanul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan.

Muhammad Baqar Beg should note that one thousand eight hundred and ninety six bighas of land were granted to Faizullah and others, the *Aima Dars* of qasbah Daryabad and Sarai Shah Alam as *madad-i-ma'ash*. Abdul Khair the heir of Faizullah and others has now applied for the renewal of the grant in his name. It is, therefore, ordered that necessary papers should be prepared on the basis of the farman and handed over with possession of land to the applicants.

The above mentioned officer is directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantees who should be permitted to enjoy proceeds of the grant. (32).

89. Abul Fath Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah Padshah Ghazi.

Date—18th day, 13th year of the reign. (1145 A. H.).
(1732 A. D.).

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow in the province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors, should note that ten bighas of land in the aforesaid pargana were granted to Shaikh Bayazid as *madad i-ma'ash* with effect from 10th, Shawwal, 10th year of the reign. Shaikh Muhammad Qasim and others have applied for the renewal of the grant and they have produced reliable witnesses and a certificate from the former Sadar in support of their claims that they are in possession of the land and they have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantees are exempted from *Jagir* and *Karori* taxes. The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantees and the grantees are permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant from year to year.

Officials should comply with the order.

Seal of Sadr Ali Khan, devoted servant of Padshah-i-Ghazi Muhammad Shah (11).

In the name of God.

90. Issued from the office of the Sadr-us-Sudur. Mir Jumla Obaid Khan Bahadur Tarkhan.

Date—25, Rabi-us-Sani 1164 A. H. (March 11, 1750 A.D.)

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris and all the inhabitants of Pargana Balhaur, Sarkar Shahabad are directed to note that the custody of the tomb of Shah Badruddin Madar at Makanpur, has been assigned to Sayyid Ghari-bullah, son of Saifullah in the vacancy caused by the transfer of Shah Ali. He should perform the duties attached to the office to the best of his ability and leave no stone unturned in the performance of his duties. He should secure the good will and contentment of his staff by his kind treatment. The Karoris and other persons should regard the

said Sayyid as the duly appointed *mutawalli* and should regard him as the permanent officer entrusted with the administration of the tomb. No one else should be regarded as sharing any of his powers with him. The staff serving at the tomb should not go against his rightly considered directions, and the servants attached to the tomb should appropriate their maintenance on the basis of their attendance at the tomb certified under his seal. This should be regarded as binding and should be complied with (198).

91. True copy certified and bearing the seal of Muhammad Saceduddin Ahmed, son of Qazi Muhammad Nasir.

Date—2nd Rabi'u-Sani, 1194 A. H. (April 10, 1780 A. D.)

Seal of Nawab Wazirul Mumalik Nawab Asafuddaula Bahadur,

Ahmed Beg Khan should note that Musammat Khesan Saidani, widow of Mir Nasiruddin, Abida and Zahida relations of the late Nasiruddin, have been granted the *Chak* of Kaslaha etc. as *madad-i-ma'ash*, because they have no means of livelihood and are devoted to prayers and in reciting the Quran.

The above mentioned officer is directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantees who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant.

92. Dated—1721 A. D. Beginning of 1193 Fasli (31).

Seal of Qazi Husain Ali.

Date - 9th Rajab, 1200 A. H. (May 8, 1785 A. D.).

True copy certified and sealed by Khan Sahib Sarfaraz Beg Khan.

Lala Chunna Lal should note that village Hamidpur, Pargana Sandila, was granted as rentfree grant to Chaudhari Ruhul Amin. Some officials have caused hindrance to the grantee. The aforesaid village should be deemed to be a rentfree grant as usual on payment of Rs. 150 by Ghulam Samad, son of Ruhul Amin. There should be no hindrance to the grantee and the grantee should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant. The above mentioned officer should comply with the order (356).

93. Seal of Ahmed Beg Khan.

Seal of Daya Shanker.

Date—19th Ziqad, 1 00 A. H. (September 13, 1785 A. D.)

Chaknama of *madad-i-ma'ash* sent by Mirza Shah Mirza Sahib Mirza Ahmad Beg Khan, Amin and Faujdar of pargana Sandila and Naib Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Nawab Asifuddaulah to Shaikh Muhammad Mubeen Ziladar of Ghaus Ganj, dated 5th Shawwal, 1200 A.H.

Grant of fifty bigha (*pukhta*) of culturable land which is lying fallow in village Mahabatpur, pargana Sandila, to Maulvi Abdul Wahab as *madad-i-ma'ash*.

The above mentioned officer is directed that this land should be measured and its boundaries determined and be entrusted to the grantee. The officers should not cause any hindrance but render every assistance to the grantee in respect of the aforesaid matter.

The *Ziladar*, the *Amin* and *Zabits* should be directed to have the land measured and demarcated on the spot in the said village and this should be entrusted to the grantee and he should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of this grant from year to year. The details and boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also given.

Signatures of Mohammad Mubin Ziladar, Daulat Rai Peshkar, Nizamuddin Chaudhari and Wali Muhammad Yasawal Mirdah are also given.

Seal and signatures of Ghulam Samad Chaudhari are also affixed to the deed.

Three seals are illegible.

By order of Ahmnd Beg Khan.

Seal of Muhammad Mubeen (73).

94. Seal of Abdul Aziz Hayatullah.

Date—11th Zilhij, 15th year of the reign, 1244 A. H. (June 14, 1828).

Mutsaddis of Pargana Daryabad Sarkar Oudh in service at present and their successors, should note that (illegible) six biswas of land measured with *Ilahi Gaz* were granted to

Sayyid Abdur Rauf as *madad-i-ma'ash* in the aforesaid pargana. After the death of the grantee the land was confirmed on his heirs, Sayyid Taj Muhammad and others by the former Sadar. Sayyid Taj and others have applied for the renewal of the grant and they have produced the Farman and a certificate of the former Sadar and reliable witnesses in support of their claims that they are in possession of the land and have no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is renewed. The above mentioned officers should permit the grantees to enjoy the proceeds of the grant.

The officers should comply with the order (12).

Allah-o-Akbar

95. Zill-i-Allah

Date : 25th Amardad—The year is not given

Name of the person whose seal appears on the document is not given but the words "*Illahi aqibat mahmud gardan.*"

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow, in service at present and their successors, should note that eleven bighas, twelve biswas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaj*) were granted to Sayyid Husain as *madad-i-ma-ash* in the said pargana. Sayyid Safi, the heir of the late Sayyid Husain has applied for the renewal of the grant and has produced reliable witnesses in support of his claim that he is in possession of the land and has no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed. The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantee who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of the aforesaid grant year by year (4)

Allah-o-Akbar.

96. Jannat Makani Zill-i-Allah.

Seal of the same person as above with the same words. "*Illahi aqibat mahmud gardan.*"

Date : 30th Amardad, 10th year of the reign. Name of the ruler is not given.

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow in service at present and their successors should note that eleven bighas, and thirteen biswas of land (measured with *Ilahi Gaz*) from the said pargana were granted to Sayyid Abdul Nadir as *madad-i-ma'ash* with effect from 14th Asfandar-i-Muz, 47 year of the reign. Sayyid Muhammad, the heir of the late Sayyid Abdul Qadir has applied for the renewal of the grant and has produced reliable witnesses in support of his claim that he is in possession of the land and has no other means of livelihood. Therefore, the grant is confirmed and the grantee is exempted from Jagir-Sawai tax. The above mentioned officers are directed not to cause any hindrance to the grantee who should be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of the aforesaid grant year by year (3).

Subhan-ur-Rehman

97. Padshah Alamgir.

Seal of Sa'adullah Al Husaini.

Dale 5th (illegible)-

Gumashtas of Jagirdars and Karoris of Pargana Daryabad, Sarkar and province of Oudh, in service at present and their successors should note that according to the Farman, dated 16th Asfandiyar, 47th year of the reign, seventy seven bighas, eight biswas of land measured with *Ilahi Gaz* were granted to Abdur Rasul and others as *madad-ima'ash* in the aforesaid pargana. Musammat Fatima and Hajira, the heirs of the late Abdur Rasul have applied for the renewal of the grant and have produced reliable witnesses in support of their claims that they are in possession of the land and have no other means of livelihood. The matter has been referred to Shaikh Abdur Rauf for local inspection to ascertain the truth.

The grant is renewed and the grantees are permitted to enjoy the proceeds of the said grant.

Officers should comply with the order.

98. Date: 14 Ramzan 1019 A. H. (20, November, 1610 A. D.)

True copy of a Chaknama of land in the villages Darapur, Mahmudpur and Hasanpur Madhau under the seal of Shujat Shiar Mir Khan and Adam Khan Shiqdar and Debi Das Karkun and under the Hindi signatures of Chaudharis, Qanungos and Muqaddams and Shaikh Ismail Mutawalli and (illegible) Shaikh Abdul Wahid and Abdus Samad and under the seals of Shaikh Masud and bearing the seal of Muhammad Saeed as witness and others, dated 14th of Ramzan 1019 A. H.

That 520 bighas of land were assigned to Shaikh Habibullah along with his brothers as *madaḍ ma'ash* in village Darapur and in Mahmudpur the mazra of the said village and in village Hasanpur Madhan, pargana Mallanwan, Sarkar Lucknow and that they had taken possession of the same in the said Mahal. The former officers on account of enmity and ill will had dispossessed them by force and had attached some land from the *Chak* of the said Shaikh, lying within the area of Mahmudpur, in village Darapur, to Khalsa land. The said Shaikh reported this fact repeatedly to the Nawab Amir ul-Umara and the latter issued a number of parwanas. When it was recently reported to the exalted Nawab, a parwana was issued to Mian Mir Khan, the Faujdar and Amin of the parganas under the Nawab, It said that the *Madaḍ Ma'ash* land, assigned to the said Shaikh and his brothers by virtue of the Farman, within the area of Mahmudpur and resumed by the former officers, should be separated from the adjoining *Khalsa* land, it should be measured and hand it over to the said Shaikh. Therefore, the said, Mir Khan directed Mian Khurram Khan Munsif along with Adam Khan Shiqdar and Kayasth Debi Das Karkun and Chaudharis and Qanungoes to measure the land and determine the area reduced by resumption and hand it over to the said Shaikh and his brothers. The said party went to the village, measured an area of 80 bighas, plot by plot, with Ilahi yard, which had been attached by former officers to khalsa land of the village Darapur and handed over the said land to the Shaikh and his brothers.

When the Khan having settled the affairs in pargana Mallawan came to Banger Mau, the Muqaddams of village Darapur went to Bangar Mau and made a false complaint that the said Shaikh was in possession of the entire area of the *Chak* assigned to him and there was no reduction in the size of the assigned land. The land which the Shaikh had taken possession of was in addition to his assigned *Chak*. The said Khan again appointed Mian Khurram Khan Munsif, Mian Adam Khan Shiqdar, Chaudharis and Qanungos and the Muqaddams who had made the false complaint to measure the *Chak* in possession of the said Muqaddam. Mian Khurram Khan, Alam Khan and Kayasth Debi Das Karkun, accompanied by the Chaudharis and Qanungos and Muqaddams visited the said plot of land and measured the old *Chak* anew as requested by the Muqaddam. The area of village Darapur was found to be 275 bighas, 19 biswas, measured with *Ilahi* yard. Land measuring 89 bighas and 16 biswas, (*Ilahi* yard) in village Darapur was handed over to the said Shaikh and his brothers after measurement. The assignment of 60 bighas, by (*Ilahi gaz*), in village Hasanpur Madhau was confirmed as previously. Thus was the land in village Darapur and Mahmudpur measured (36).

Huval Akbar.

99 Date: 27 Rabi-us-Sani, 986 A. H. (8 July 1578).

The auspicious *Farman* was issued that due to the interference on the part of the Amils of *khalsa* and those of the Jagirdars, the holy persons are put to trouble, therefore, it is ordered that with effect from *kharif Parasil* the Karoris, Jagirdars and other officers should assign the *madad-i-ma'ash* lands exclusively to the holy persons in a few villages in one pargana independent of the *khalsa* and Jagir lands. This should be done in such a way that the land in a village is assigned to holy person, in separate plots with well defined boundanries in accordance with the royal *farman*. If the lands in a village are not sufficient to cover the *madad-i-ma*

ash lands assigned to the holy men in that pargana, land in another village should be assigned on the same principle as stated above till the entire land assigned to the holy persons in that pargana as *madad-i-ma'ash* has been allotted. Every one of the holy persons should build a mosque, as well a house, a *chaupal* and a garden etc. in the village in that pargana. The land should be assigned in that very village and all the land in that village should be assigned to each one of the holy persons. If a person resides in one Pargana and the *madad-i-ma'ash* land has been assigned to him in another Pargana, he should not be allowed to take possession, of the assigned land till he produces a new *sarnad*. But one who has left a pargana voluntarily and without pressure and settles down in a pargana where *madad-i-ma'ash* land has been assigned to him his claim should be recognised. They should strive to carry out these instructions faithfully and should prepare the audited *tumar* as early as possible and send it to the Emperor. (24).

100. Seal illegible.

Date—not given.

Chaknama of fifty bigas of culturable land granted to Sayyid Ashraf and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* from the beginning of *Kharif*, 47th year of the reign according to the *Farman-i-Alishan*. The land be measured and its boundaries determined with the concurrence of the Qanungos Muqaddams and be handed over to the grantee. The grantee should cultivate the land and enjoy the proceeds thereof year by year.

Signatures of three witnesses are affixed to the deed. The boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given. (28).

101. Date Illegible.

According to *Farman-i-Alishan* one hundred and fifteen bighas of land in pargana Saidhur, Sarkar Lucknow have been granted as *madad-i-ma'ash* to Musammatt (illegible) from the beginning of *Kharif*. The officers are directed that the land be measured and demarcated and possession

given to the grantee. They are further directed that on no account should they cause any vexation to the grantee in the matter of the payment of *mal-o-jihat*, *ihkhrajat* and other cesses such as *qatlagha*, *peshkash*, *jaribana*, *mohassilana*, *zabitana*, *mohrana*, *daroghana* and annual measurement after demarcation and cultivation and resumption of cultivation and all miscellaneous civil dues as well as state dues. The officers should not disobey the order and consider it their duty to obey it (600)

Allah-o-Akbar

102. *Zill-i-Subhani Sahib Qiran-i-Sani.*

Date—1, Rabi-us-Sani, 12th Regnal year, 1049 A. H. (22nd July, 1639 A. D.)

Perwancha of the Sadr-us Sudur Musawi Khan to the Gumastas, Jagirdars and Karoris of parganah Unnau, Sarkār Lucknow, in service at present and their successors they should note that four thousand two hundred seventy nine bighas and four biswas measured by *Tanab-i-San* (*hemp-tanab*) which is equal to three thousand two hundred and ninety six bighas and 5 biswas according to *Gaz-i-Illahi* (Akbar's gaz) had been given as *madad-i-ma'ash* to Sayyid Mutlib and others and Sayyid Hatim and others and Sayyid Alauddin and others, by a royal farman. As Sayyid Hatim and others and Sayyid Alauddin and others have died, the Emperor now by a new farman dated, 9 Farwardin 12 Regnal year 1048 A. H., has given the said land as *madad-i-ma'ash* to Sayyid Muttalib and others, and to Shaikh Qaim, Shaikh Nizam, Sayyid Qasim, Sayyid Badruddin and Shaikha and others and Sayyid Abdul Shakur and other, successors of the deceased. The above mentioned officers are directed to hand over the above mentioned land to the grantees and they must not on any account make any alteration in the grant.

They should not make any demand under any head whatsoever so that by enjoying the income of the said grant from year to year they may defray their expenses and en-

gage themselves in praying for the stability of the Empire. This should be treated as binding (154).

Allah-o-Akbar.

103. Zill-i-Subhani Sahib qiran-i-Sani

Seal of Islam Khan, servant of Sahib Qiran, Shahjahan.

Dated 29, Rabi-ul-Awwal 1052 A. H. 15th Regnal year (17th June 1642 A.D.)

Gumastas, jagirdars and karoris of pargana Hisampur, sarkar Bahrich in service at present and their successors, should note that one hundred bighas of culturable land which is lying fallow in the said pargana, has been granted to Musammat Bibi Suhbat and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* from the beginning of Rabi, according to the farman dated 12th Shawwal, 15th year of the reign, 1051 A. H. The above mentioned officers are directed that the land should be measured and its boundaries determined and the same should be handed over to the grantee.

They should not claim out of grant any dues under any head from the grantee so that they may enjoy the income from this grant from year to year for their maintenance and pray for the stability of the Empire. If the grantees have an assignment in some other place they should not credit it. (156).

Allah-o-Akbar

104. Zill-i-Subhani, Sahib Qirani-i-Sani,

Issued from the office of the Sadrus Sadur Musawi Khan, servant of Hazrat Shahjahan.

Date—9, Isfandarmuz, 6 Regnal year (1633 A. D.)

Gumashtas, Jagirdars and Karoris of pargana Haveli Sarkar Bahraich, in service at present and their successors should note that one hundred thirty five bighas culturable land which is lying fallow in the said pargana has been granted to Sayyid Husain and others as *madad-i-ma'ash* from the beginning of Kharif according to the Farman dated 7th Day Mah, 6 regnal year. The above mentioned officers are directed that the land may be measured and its boun-

daries determined and the same should be handed over to the grantees.

They must not make any alterations in the assignment and should not demand any dues under any head so that they may appropriate the income from the land from year to year for their maintenance and pray for the stability of Empire. If they have any assignment any where else the same should not be credited. This should be considered binding and they should not deviate from the said order (157).

Bai Nama (SALE DEEDS)

105. Date : Rabiul-Akhir, 937 A. H. (1579 A. D.)

Sale deed of four biswas of land in mauza Kahjari, for fifteen tankas executed by Muhammad Mahmud and Bibi Baghi, daughter of Farid Ataullah. The vendors affirm that the document is a genuine one and has been executed by them while in full possession of their senses voluntarily and without coercion. The signatures of the vendors are affixed there under and the boundaries of the said mauza are also given (319).

106 True copy certified by Muhammad Saeeduddin Ahmad, son of Qazi Muhammad Nasir.

Seal of Qazi Abdur Razzaq.

Date : 22nd Safar, 994 A. H. (Feb. 2, 1586 A. D.).

Sale deed of village Jarha including the wells and gardens etc., in pargana Sandila for Rs. 160 executed by Narain, son of Indu ; Asa, son of Bhagwan. Ahan, son of Mahlei, Lahkhan son of Sukha ; Lakhmi son of Badlay ; Zautan son of Daughi ; Bansari son of Agni ; Badha, Paras and Sukha, sons of Mihar ; Ahin son of Dharam ; Madan, son of Naurang, and Zorawar, son of Gauhar in favour of Mian Amman son of Roshan. The vendors affirm that the document is a genuine one and has been executed by them while in full possession of their senses voluntarily and without coercion.

Signatures of twenty one witnesses are affixed at the bottom of the document and the boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also given (317).

107. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, son of Muhammad Zakariya along with the seal of Qazi Abdul Hakim and witnessed by the notables of the City.

Date : 9th Zilhij, 1030 A. H. (Oct. 15, 1620 A. D.).

Sale deed of two bighas of agricultural land situated towards the south of qasbah Sandila for Rs. 3 executed by Shaikh Tajuddin, Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Shaikh Aleemuddin in favour of Shaikh Mian Muhammad Nasir. The vendors state that they have executed the document while in full possession of their senses voluntarily and without coercion. Further, that the document is a genuine one and is free from fraud and is unconditional.

The names of the witnesses and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given at the bottom of the document (332).

108. Three seals (illegible).

Date: 10th Rabiul Awwal 1036 A. H (Nov. 19, 1626 A. D.).

Sale deed of half of the house which Bibi Haibat inherited from her mother for Rs. 2 executed by Musammat Bibi Haibat, daughter of Mian Madan in favour of Mian Abdul Haleem, son of Mian Shaikh Abdul Hamid. The vendor declares that she has executed the document in fitness of her health and in presence of mind, voluntarily and without coercion. She further affirms that the sale deed is a genuine one and is without deceit and evil intentions.

Signatures of twelve witnesses are affixed at the bottom of the document and the boundaries of the aforesaid house are also given (322).

109. Date 27th Shawwal, 1044 A. H. (April 5, 1634 A. D.)

Sale deed of a plot of land measuring 2 bighas, 5 biswas of land for Rs. 3-6-0 executed by the wife of Mian Omar, son of Mian Budha in favour of Mian Saiduddin, son of Mian Hameeda.

The boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land and the signatures of five witnesses are also given.

Sealed with the concurrence of the wife of Mian Omar (429).

110. Date : 27th Ramzan, 1053 A. H. (Nov. 29, 1643 A. D.).

Sale deed of half of a plot of land for residential purposes and of half of a house situated in village Rampur Jamshara, for Rs. 105 executed by Bibi Haibat, daughter of Mian Madan, in favour of Muhammad Jafar, and Muhammad Sharif, sons of Shaikh Abdul Hakim. The vendor declares that she has executed the sale deed in fitness of her health in presence of her mind voluntarily and without coercion. The document is a genuine one and is free from fraud and evil intentions.

Signatures of thirty witnesses are affixed to the deed and the boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also given (344).

111. True copy certified by Zakarya, son of Qazi Sharafuddin.

Seal of Qazi Imaduddin, resident of pargana Sandila.

Date : 4th Safar, 1055 A. H. (March 22, 1645 A. D.).

Sale deed of four bighas, five biswas (Firuz Shahi Gaz) of agricultural land for four rupees and five tankas executed by Bibi Shah Jahan, daughter of Qazi Alam Shah in favour of Shaikh Mustafa, son of Shaikh Ahmad. The vendor states that the document has been executed by her in fitness of her health and in presence of mind voluntarily and without coercion. The sale deed is without deceit or mischievous intention.

The boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also given (464).

112. Date : 7th Jamadius Sani 1110 A. H. (December 1, 1698 A. D.) (4th year of the reign).

Sale deed of 340 yards (*Ilahi Gaz*) and five girah of land containing ten shops, eight verandas and six rooms situated in Shahjahanabad, for Rs. 7073-15-0 executed by Kanwal Sen,

son of Bela Das, on behalf of Mirza Allahyar, son of Itiqad Khan, alias, Mirza Bahmanyar, in favour of Raza Quli Beg son of Ashur Beg through his attorney Muhammad Aqil, son of Muhammad Alam. The vendor affirms that he inherited the aforesaid property from his forefathers and is in possession of it.

The boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given.

Eighteen seals are affixed to the deed (223).

113. Seal of Qazi Sharfuddin and Muhammad Shafi Mufti, along with the signatures of Chowdharis and Qanungos and witnessed by the notables of city.

Date—15th Rabiul Awwal, 1110 A.H. (October 11, 1693 A.D.).

Sale deed of the entire landed property in mauza Kadori and in the villages of Kahjari, pargana Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow for Rs. 605 executed by Shaikh Tayyab son of Shaikh Saadullah and Abdul Hafeez, Jalil, Saadullah and Yaqub, sons of Shaikh Jan Muhammad Rehmat and Sharif, sons of Shaikh Mohabbat, Lala, son of Shaikh Muhd. and Malki, Abdullah, Abdul Hakeem and Chotay, sons of Shaikh Alam; Yahya son of Shaikh Osman; Fattan, Khwaja, Arif and Mansur, sons of Shaikh Malha; Hamid, son of Shaikh Alam; Bilram, son of Bihari resident of village Kadori, in Pargana Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow, personally on their own behalf and through attorney on behalf of their mothers and sisters, in favour of Tola Shah and Jagan Nath, sons of Charan Shah. The vendors affirm that the document is a genuine one and has been executed while in possession of their senses.

The signatures of 40 witnesses are affixed thereunder and the boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also mentioned of which thirty three are in Persian script and seven in Hindi (435).

114. Seal of Qazi Abdul Razzaq, with the concurrence of the vendors.

Date:—17th Shawwal, 1113 A. H. 46th year of the reign, 1911 Fasli (March 6, 1701 A.D.).

Sale deed of a mango garden comprising five bighas six biswas containing sixty eight trees, situated in qasba Malanwan, for Rs. 45 executed by Ram Rai, son of Ugra Sen, Dhar Mal, Partab Mal, and Jagat Rai sons of Kalyan Mal; Ghanyshiyam Anant Ram, Dharm Das and Sukh Rai, sons Shiv Das; Daya Ram and Khushhal Rai, sons of Mewal Das; Chowdharis and residents of Pargana Mallawan. Sarkar Lucknow, in the province of Oudh, in favour of Qazi Shaikh Muhammad Dayim and Shaikh Karmullah sons of Shaikh Muhammad Qaim, residents of the said qasba. The vendors declare that they have executed the document voluntarily and without coercion.

Signatures of five witnesses are affixed thereunder and the boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also given (51).

115. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, son of Muhammad Zakariya.

Date :—27th Jamadius Sani, 1120 A. H. (September 2, 1708 A.D.).

(Second year of the reign of Bahadur Shah).

Sale deed of a plot of land for residential purposes situated in qasba Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow, in the province of Oudh for Rs. 14, the land being the property by inheritance of Niamat Khan son of Hashim (?) Khan resident of the said qasba, sold by the latter to Hidayat-ullah son of Shaikh Faizullah, resident of the said qasba. The vendor solemnly declares that the document is executed in accordance with *shara*, is valid and is free from any subterfuges and has been executed by him while in full possession of his senses.

The signatures of the witnesses are affixed thereunder and the boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also given (412).

116. Seal of Sharfuddin, son of Qazi Imaduddin.

Date :—27th, Jamadus Sani, 1120 A. H. (September 2, 1708) A.D..

(Second year of the reign of Bahadur Shah).

Sale deed of a plot of land for residential purposes situated in qasba Sandila, sarkar Lucknow in the province of Oudh for Rs. 14 executed by Niamat Khan son of Hashim Khan (?) in favour of Shaikh Hidayat Ullah son of Shaikh Faizullah, alias, Shaikh Bhuli, son of Shaikh Danyal resident of the said qasbah. The seller affirms that the document is a genuine one and has been executed by him while in full possession of his senses voluntarily and without coercion.

The signatures of ten witnesses are affixed at the bottom of the document and the boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are given (410).

117. Seal of Qazi Sayid Ahmad.

Date :—11th Zeeqadh, 1122 A. H. (December 21, 1710 A.D.).

Sale deed executed by Shaikh Muhibullah, son of Shaikh Amanullah, Mst. Bibi Achhi daughter of Amanullah, Ghulam Husain and Bibi Niyamat (290).

118. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Zaman.

Date—Safar 18, 1142 Fasli (1736 A. D.) 17th year of the reign of Muhammad Shah.

Sale deed of the entire land comprising village Patwari-pur Maitoon, in Pargana Sandila of Rs. 508-13 executed by Saha, son of Kaharam, Saha, son of Dhara and Govindi, son of Mathi(?) in favour of Chowdhari Banwari Lal Sayar. The vendor declares that the document is a genuine one and has been executed by him while in full possession of his senses.

The signatures in Persian of eleven witnesses and three witnesses in Hindi appear at the bottom of the document. Fifteen seals are affixed at the bottom of the document (418).

119. Seal of Qazi Sharfuddin son of Qazi Imaduddin.

Date : 25th Ziqad, 1124 A. H. (October 13, 1712 A.D.).

Sale deed of two plots of land for residential purposes in qasba Sandila, situated towards Ashraf Tola, for Rs. 23 executed by Shaikh Madari, son of Shaikh Ghasi; and Musammat Bibi Roshan, residents of qasba Sandila, Sarkar

Lucknow in the province of Oudh. in favour of Muhammad Asim, son of Muhammad Masum resident of the said qasbah. The vendors declare that they have executed the document while in full possession of their senses, voluntarily and without coercion. They further affirm that the document is a genuine one and is without deceit and evil intentions.

Signatures of five witnesses are affixed thereunder and the boundaries of the aforesaid plots are also given. (467).

120. Sale of agricultural land for one thousand and twenty five Sikandari Tankas executed in favour of Mian Bashra, son of Mian Omar. The vendor affirms that the document is a genuine one and is without deceit or evil intentions.

The boundaries of the land sold are also given.

The document is undated. (316).

121. Seal of Qazi Ghulam Auliya.

Date—21st Shawwal, 1141 A. H. (May 9, 1728).

Sale deed of nineteen biswas of village Rampur Ghalib, alias, Chandpur excluding mosque, graveyards and *auqafs*, in pargana Sirah Patah and Rasul Abad, Sarkar Khairabad in the province of Akhtar Nagar (Oudh) for Rs. 1124-12 executed by Durgadas Bhaskar, Mandan, and Nanak Chand, son of Birhan Das; Bilram, son of Sikandar; Amar Singh, Jogadhupal and Chander Sen, sons of Ghanshyam Rajput by caste, and zamindars of village Rampur Ghalib, alias, Chandpur in favour of Muhammad Sardar Khan son of Kamaluddin Khan. The buyer is also entitled to the profits from trees bearing fruits, canals, reservoirs and brooks etc. in the aforesaid village. The vendors had inherited the aforesaid property from their forefathers and are in possession of it. The vendors affirm that the document is a genuine one and is free from deceit and evil intention.

Signatures of four witnesses are affixed thereunder and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given. (228).

122. Seal of Ghulam Auliya.

Date—21st Shawwal, 1141 A. H. (May 9, 1728).

Sale deed of some biswas of village Sikandarpur excluding mosques, graveyards and *auqafs*, in Pargana Sirah, Sarkar Khairabad, sub-division of Akhtar Nagar for Rs. 560 executed by Mahman, Hawaii, and Kalal Adali, sons of Ramjar ; Mahkay and Nainsukh, sons of Tola ; Hansa, son of Hemu ; Dayal, son of Mohan, Kalay, son of Asir and Chidday, son of Mehta, Zamindars of Sikandapur in favour of Muhammad Sardar Khan, son of Kamaluddin. The vendors declare that they have executed the document while in full possession of their senses voluntarily and without coercion. They further affirm that the document is a genuine one and is without deciet and evil intentions.

Signatures of five witnesses are affixed at the bottom of the document and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given (229).

123. Date—28th Shawwal, 1144 Fasli.

Sale deed of seven biswas, fifteen biswansis of village Baqar Nagar and the shares of the vendors in Patti Sarjupur for Rs. 546 executed by Himmat Singh, son of Har Singh personally and through attorney on behalf of the other sons of Har Singh ; Maha Singh, son of Anup Sahi ; Bhan Sahi, sons of Ranjit Sahi, Zamindars of village Baqar Nagar, Sarkar Khairabad in the province of Oudh in favour of Rai Sarwandas, son of Alam Chand, resident of qasbah Sandila, Sarkar Khairabad. The buyer is also entitled to the profits from the trees, canals, and reservoirs etc., of the said villages to the extent of the vendor's share. The vendors affirm that the document is a genuine one and has been executed by them while in possession of their senses and in fitness of their health and in presence of their minds.

The names of Bhagwati Das Qanungo and Uma Das, the brother of the said Qanungo are mentioned as witnesses and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given (225).

124 Sealed with the concurrence of the vendors by Qazi Muhammad Ikram.

Seal of Qazi Muhammad Zaman,

Date—27th Rabiul Awwal, 1194 A. H. (July 25, 1736).

Sale deed of twenty biswas of village Patwaripur Mahtoon, pargana Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow in the province of Akhtar Nagar (Oudh) for Rs. 520-13 Alamgiri executed by Shaha, son of Kharam Rajput; Janwar and Shaha, son of Dasaed; Govindi, son of Tulsi Ram, zamindars of the said village in favour of Chaudhari Banwari Lal, The aforesaid landed property was mortgaged to Banwari Lal in order to pay the dues for the year 1138 Fasli. The vendors declare that they have executed the document in fitness of their health and in presence of their minds, voluntarily and without coercion. The document is a genuine one and is without deceit and evil intentions.

Signatures of fourteen witnesses are given at the bottom of the document. Six seals are affixed to the deed (411).

125. Seal of Qazi Sa'adullah.

Date—4th Shabān, 1157 A. H. (27th year of Muhammad Shah's reign) (September 1, 1744).

Sale deed of ten biswas of village Shahpur Sahdev, pargana Malanwan for Rs. 394 executed by Nathay Thekedar, son of Kallan, resident of village Rauda Mao, Sarkar Lucknow in the province of Oudh in favour of Mohan Lal, son of Siya Ram. The vendor states that the document has been executed by him in fitness of his health and in presence of mind, voluntarily and without coercion. The document is a genuine one and is without deceit or evil intentions.

Signatures of nine witnesses are affixed thereunder and the boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also given (43).

126. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Wali Ghulam Mustafa.

Date—27th Rabiul Awwal, 1158 A. H. (April 18, 1745).

Sale deed of three bighas Jaribi land situated in the suburbs of qasbah Amahar, containing thirty mango and Mahuwa trees for Rs. 31 executed by Shaikh Ghulam Masud, Ghulam Pir and Ghulam Sarwar, sons of Shaikh Zainul

Abidin, residents of qasbah Malanwan in favour of Ghulam Azam Khan and Alimullah Khan, sons of Karamullah. The vendors affirm that they have executed the document while in full possession of their senses voluntarily and without coercion. The document is free from fraud and evil intentions.

Signatures of seven witnesses and six seals are affixed at the bottom of the document and the boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also given (45).

127. Date—16th Safar, 1167 A. H. (December 13, 1753).

Sale deed of a plot of land for residential purposes situated in qasbah Sandila towards Ashraf Tola for Rs. 14-6 at the rate of one rupee per yard, executed by Muhammad Muzzam, son of Shaikh Barkatullah; Musammat Roshan, wife of Shaikh Azimuddin, and Musammat Rahm Bibi, daughter of Shaikh Azimuddin, resident of qasbah Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow in the province of Oudh, in favour of Muhammad Kazim and Ruhul Amin, son of Muhammad Asim. The vendors declare that they have executed the document while in fitness of their health and in presence of their minds, voluntarily and without coercion. The document is a genuine one and is devoid of deceit and of evil intentions and has been executed in the presence of the notables of the city.

Signatures of nine witnesses are affixed to the deed and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given. The seal of a witness is also affixed at the bottom of the document. (460).

128. Seal of Qazi Syed Ahmad Ali.

Date: 2nd Rabi-us-Sani 1166 A. H. 5th Regnal year (February 6, 1752).

Sale deed of a plot of land for residential purposes situated in qasbah Sandila towards Ashraf Tola for Rs. 25-2 executed by Muhammad Ghaus, son of Hayatullah merchant, resident of qasbah Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow in the province of Oudh, in favour of Abdul Ghani son of Shaikh Mukarim, resident of the said qasbah. The vendor declares that he has executed the document in fitness of his health

and in presence of mind, voluntarily and without coercion. The vendor had inherited the aforesaid property from his forefathers and is in possession of it. The vendor affirms that the document is a genuine one and devoid of deceit and of evil intentions. Henceforth he has no claim in the aforesaid land.

Signatures of a witness are affixed to the deed and the boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also given. (442)

129. Seal of Muhammad Saeeduddin Ahmad, son of Qazi Muhammad Nasir along with the seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir and witnessed by Maulvi Muhammad Ahsan, Sayyid Karimullah, Shaikh Muhammad Qutib Haqqani, Auliya Khan Kashi and Badal Khan Tarin and others.

Date: 25th Safar, 1170 A. H. (November 19, 1756)
4th year of the reign of Alamgir (the second).

Sale deed of five bighas, known as the Bagh-i-Mirza Arab Beg out of ten bighas which is jointly owned by Ali Shah, the heir of Arab Beg and Mamrez Khan the vendor, situated in qasbah Sandila for Rs. 16⁰ executed by Mamrez Khan, son of Khalaq Dad Khan resident of qasbah Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow in the province of Oudh in favour of Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of Shaikh Muhammad Asim, resident of the said qasbah. The vendor affirms that the document is a genuine one and is devoid of deceit and evil intentions.

Signatures of eight witnesses are affixed thereunder and the boundaries of the aforesaid garden are also given. (441).

130. Seal of Muhammad Ikram, son of Mufti Abdul Wahid.

Sale deed of two bighas of land situated in Pargana Sandila for Rs. 6 executed by Shah Akbar Ali, son of Shaikh Muhammad Shafi, Wahid Ali, son of Shaikh Sanaullah, Mir Diyanat Ullah grandson of Shaikh Acchay in favour of Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of Shaikh Muhammad Asim. The vendors declare that the document has been executed by

them in fitness of their health and in presence of their minds, voluntarily and without coercion. The document is without deceit or evil intentions. The boundaries of the aforesaid land are given.

Signatures of two witnesses and of the vendors are given at the bottom of the document. (355).

131. Sealed with the consent of Ainuddin.

Seal of Mufti Muhammad Ikram son of Abbul Wahid.

Date : 5th Safar, 1174 A. H. (September 16, 1760).

Sale deed of one bigha of land in Khajur Pani situated in Pargana Sandila towards Malkana for Rs. 3 executed by Ainuddin, son of Ghulam Husain, in favour of Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of Muhammad Asim, resident of the said Pargana. The vendor declares that he has executed the sale deed in fitness of his health and in presence of his mind voluntarily and without coercion. The document is a genuine one and is devoid of deceit and of evil intentions.

Signatures of two witnesses are affixed thereunder and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given (432).

132. Sealed with the concurrence of Shah Muhammad Akbar and Wahid Ali.

Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, son of Muhammad Zakariya.

Date :—12th Ramzan, 1177 A. H. (March 15, 1763).

Sale deed of a plot of land for residential purposes for Rs. 15 executed by Shah Muhammad Akbar son of Shaikh Muhammad Shafi, Wahid Ali, son of Shaikh Nisarullah, residents of qasbah Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow in the province of Oudh, in favour of Ruhul Amin, son of Shaikh Muhammad Asim. The vendors declare that they have executed the document in fitness of their health and in the presence of their minds, voluntarily and without coercion. The document is a genuine one and is devoid of deceit and of evil intentions.

Signatures of seven witnesses are affixed to the deed and boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are given (443).

133. Seal of Muhammad Saeeduddin Ahmad, son of Qazi Muhammad Nasir along with the signatures and seals of the notables of the city.

Date :—9th Jamadius Sani, 1180 Fasli (1773).

Sale deed of 17 bighas and 11 biswas (Ilahi Gaz) of land for residential purposes, situated in Pargana Sandila, towards Ashraf Tola near the Haveli of Mian Muhammad Aman, for Rs. 17-15 at the rate of one rupee per yard, executed by Syed Pir Muhammad, son of Syed Nizam, Musammat Shaida and Dudman, daughters of Syed Khurram, and Musammat Raj Rani, daughter of Ghulam Mohiuddin, residents of Pargana Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow in the province of Oudh, in favour of Shaikh Mazhar Ali, son of Shaikh Ghulam Najaf. The vendors declare that they have executed the sale deed while in full possession of their senses voluntarily and without coercion. The document is a genuine one and is without deceit or evil intentions. The vendors have inherited the aforesaid land from their forefathers.

Signatures of six witnesses are affixed to the deed and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given (446).

134. Date :—5th Moharram, 1182 A. H. (May 22, 1768).

Sale deed of 4 bighas of land divided into two plots in village Hasona, Pargana Sandila for Rs. 12 executed by Shaikh Ghulam Safi, son of Shaikh Abdur Rehman, Zakariya and Fahimullah, alias, Maku, sons of Hayatullah, Bibi Rehman, wife of Shaikh Salamullah; Bibi Ujyali, daughter of Bibi Kafi, Ataullah, son of Shaikh Faizullah, Aulad Muhammad, son of Swalah Muhammad, Musammat Fakhirah, wife of Swaleh; Musammat Shah Bibi, wife of Faizullah and Musammat Ujyali, daughter of Shaikh Saifullah, resident of qasbah Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow in the province of Oudh, in favour of Ruhul Amin Chowdhari, resident of the said Pargana. The vendors affirm that they have executed the document in fitness of their health and in presence of their minds voluntarily and without coercion. The document is a genuine one and is free from deceit and is unconditional.

Seal of a witness is affixed to the deed. Signatures of five witnesses are affixed and the boundaries of the aforesaid plots are also given (397).

135. Sealed with the concurrence of the vendors.

Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, son of Muhammad Zakariya.

Date—4th Zilhij, 1185 A. H. (March 9, 1771).

Sale deed of one fourth of the garden covering two bighas *pukhta* excluding the mosques and grave-yards situated in Hakim Pura in the suburbs of qasbah Sandila for Rs. 20 executed by Mst. Arifa, wife of Shaikh Muhammad Wali, resident of qasbah Sandila Sarkar Lucknow, in favour of Shaikh Ruhul Amin son of Shaikh Muhammad Asim, resident of the said qasbah. The vendor has inherited one fourth of the said garden from her husband. The vendor affirms that the document is a genuine one and is devoid of deceit and evil intentions.

Signatures of four witnesses are affixed to the deed and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given. (408).

136. Sealed by the Qazi with the concurrence of Santukh personally and with the consent of the attorney on behalf of other sons of Partab.

Date—17th Shabanul Muazzam, 1141 Fasli. (1735 A. D.)

Sale of five biswas, ten biswansis, of village Baqar Nagar and the share of the vendors in village Patti Sarjupur, excluding the mosques and graveyards executed by Santukh, son of Partab, personally and through attorney on behalf of the other sons of Partab ; Maha Singh, Anup Sahi, and Bhan Sahi, sons of Ranjit Sahi, Zamindars of village Baqar Nagar, Sarkar Khairabad in the province of Oudh in favour of Sarwandas, son of Alam Chand, resident of qasbah Sandi, Sarkar Khairabad through their attorney Mir Muhammad Taqi Mansabdar, Mukhtar-i-Kar. The buyer is also entitled to the profits from trees, canals and reservoirs. The vendors had inherited the said property from their forefathers and are in possession of it. The vendors declare that they have

executed the sale deed while in full possession of their senses in fitness of their health and in presence of their minds, voluntarily and without coercion. The document is a genuine one and is without deceit or evil intentions.

Signatures of three witnesses are affixed to the deed and the boundaries of the aforesaid landed property are also given. (224).

137. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir (at the bottom).

Date - 29th Shaban, 1186 A. H. (Nov. 25, 1772).

True copy certified under the seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir ; Fazalullah Makhdoom-zada ; Ruhul Amin Chaudhari and Maulvi Najaf Shah Haqqani and witnessed by Mir Karimuddin Chaudhari.

Sale deed of five biswas and $10\frac{1}{4}$ biswansis of villages Daudpur Tekar and Tekar-i-Ashraf, including gardens, tanks and the income from *Rahdari* tax but excluding gardens, tanks and the graveyards for Rs. 30 executed by Mir Damar, son of Mir Haya, resident of qasbah Sandila, Luknow in the province of Oudh, in favour of Shaikh Fasiullah, son of Shaikh Madari. The vendor has inherited the aforesaid property from his brother. The vendor states that thirteen biswas and $6\frac{1}{2}$ biswansies of the said villages were the property of his fore-fathers and out of it he inherited four and a half biswa from his father and sold it to Shaikh Sadar Jahan and Shaikh Fasiullah, sons of Shaikh Madari Chaudhari. Out of the said thirteen biswas and six and a half biswansis, Mir Sukhan inherited three biswas and six biswansios from his maternal grand mother and he also sold it to Shaikh Fasiullah ; Shaikh Himayatullah and Hafiz Mubarak, sons of Sadar Jahan.

The vendor states that he has executed the document in fitness of his health and in presence of his mind, voluntarily and without coercion. He also affirms that the document is a genuine one and is without deciet and evil intentions.

Sealed with the concurrence of the vendors. Signatures of six witnesses are affixed to the deed and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given. (423).

138. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, son of Muhammad Zakariya.

Date—27th Moharramul Haram, 1190 A. H. (March 18, 1776).

Sale deed of one and a half bighas of land situated in qasbah Sandila for Rs. 4/8/- executed by Shah Akbar, son of Muhammad Shafi, Mst. Arzani Begum, wife of Shaikh Sanaullah, real brother of Abdur Rafi and son of Shaikhud-Diha, resident of qasbah Sandila, Sarkar Lucknow, in the province of Oudh in favour of Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari, son of Shaikh Muhammad Asim, resident of Pargana Sandila. The vendors declare that the document is a genuine one and has been executed by them while in full possession of their senses voluntarily and without coercion.

Signatures of a witness and three seals of witnesses are affixed to the deed and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given. (325).

139. Seal—(Three seals, all illegible).

Date—12th Jamadi-us-Sani, 1190 A. H. (July 29, 1776).

Sale deed of one bigha five biswas of land in qasbah Sandila for Rs. 3/12/- executed by Shah Muhammad Akbar son of Muhammad Shafi, resident of qasbah Sandila in favour of Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of Shaikh Muhammad Asim. Signatures of six witnesses are affixed thereunder and the boundaries of the aforesaid land are also given. Three seals are affixed to the deed. (302).

140. Date—9th Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1191 A. H. (April 17, 1777).

Seal of a witness.

Receipt of Rs. 3/- paid to Ghulam Haider, son of Abu Muhammad, merchant, resident of Pargana Sandila, by Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of Shaikh Muhammad Asim

Chowdhari in payment of the sale price of a plot of land for residential purposes near Khajurya.

Signatures of a witness and of Ghulam Haider vendor are affixed at the bottom of the document (333).

141. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, son of Muhammad Zakariya.

Date—29th Rajab, 1193 A. H. (August 12, 1779).

Sale deed of a plot of land for residential purposes situated towards Malkana behind the mosque of Dargah Shaikh Mubarak, for Rs. 29/13/0 at the rate of one rupee per yard, executed by Shah Akbar, son of Shaikh Muhammad Shafi and Bibi Arzani, wife of Shaikh Sanaullah, in favour of Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari, son of Muhammad Asim. The vendors declare that they have executed the document while in full possession of their senses voluntarily and without coercion. They further affirm that the document is a genuine one and is free from deceit and evil intentions.

Signatures of four witnesses and of the vendors are given at the bottom. Four seals are also affixed to the deed. The boundaries of the aforesaid plot of land are also given (366).

142. Seal of Abdul Wahid Khadim-i-Shara.

Date Illegible. 5th Regnal year.

Sale deed of 20 biswas of land in village Majhauhi and Khianpur, Patta Hunsī, Pargana Sira, executed voluntarily by Shaikh Wali Muhammad, son of Sheikh Mamrez, resident of Shahabad, in favour of his master. The document bears signatures of two witnesses (233).

Qabzul Wusul (RECEIPTS)

143. Date 9th Rajab, 1011 A. H. (December 13, 1602 A. D.)

Seal illegible)

Receipt of Rs 15 paid to Fathullah, alias, Malli merchant, son of Shaikh Shahabuddin, by Muhammad Masum Chaudhari, in payment of the sale price of land for residential purposes. The vendor (Fathullah) affirms that the said amount would be adjusted (335).

144. Seal of Qazi Sharfuddin.

Date—21st Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1122 A. H. (July 7, 1710 A. D.)

Receipt of Rs.55/8 paid to Shaikh Muhammad Zaman and Muhammad Amin, sons and heirs of Shaikh Masud, son of Shaikh Abdul Latif, ails Natha, Shaikh Mian, son of Shaikh Munim Darvesh Muhammad, son of Muhammad Sadiq and Shaikh Murtaza, son of Shaikh Mustafa, residents of *qasbah* Sandila by Muhammad Masum, son of Muhammad Sharif Chaudhari, in payment of the sale price of land in Chausi Pura, situated in Mohalla Ashraf Tola. The above amount is in full and final payment of the sum due in respect of the sale of the said land.

Signatures of two witnesses and of all the vendors are affixed to the deed (285).

145. Date—7th Safar, 27th year of Muhammad Shah's reign. (Feb. 18, 1746)

Seal of a witness.

Receipt of Rs.4 paid to Bibi Kahti, wife of Ghulam Muhammad Khan, son of Man Khan Afghan, resident of *qasbah* Sandila by Muhammad Kazim Chaudhari and Ghulam Ashraf Makhdoom Zada, in part payment of the sale price (Rs.40) of a plot of land adjacent to the *Pura* of Muhammad Muqim Chaudhari. The remainder of the sum is stipulated to be paid at the time of the execution of the deed.

Signatures of five witnesses and of Bibi Kahti are affixed to the deed (458).

146. Date—23rd Rabi-us-Sani, 23th year of Muhammad Shah's reign. (1160 A. H.) (April 23, 1747)

Receipt of Rs.2 paid to Mst. Bibi Kahti, wife of Ghulam Muhammad Khan, son of Man Khan Afghan, resident of Sandila by Muhammad Kazim Chaudhari and Ghulam Ashraf Makhdoomzada in payment of the sale price of a plot of land for residential purposes. The above sale was effected because of the urgent need of money in order to discharge the loan taken from Bhawani Khattari.

Signatures of the two witnesses are affixed to the deed (470).

147. Date—12th Shaban, 1176 A. H. (February 26, 1672)
Seal of Mufti Sayvid Dalilullah.

Receipt of Rs.17/4 paid to Shaikh Jarullah, son of Muhammad Mubin *Aimadar* of village Mahsona, by Ruhul Amin, Chaudhari of Pargana Sandila in payment of the price of five bighas fifteen biswas of land situated in village Mahsona. The above payment covers the entire sum due in respect of the sale of the said plot of land (292).

148. Date—8th Ziqad, 1179 A. H. (April 18, 1765).

Receipt of Rs.25 paid to Bibi Amina, and Mst. Fatimah, wife and daughter respectively of Mamrez Khan, by Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari in part payment of the sale-price of four fruit gardens comprising eight bighas and thirteen biswas, situated in Mauza Mahtoon, Pargana Sandila. The price of the aforesaid gardens is Rs.53/6 at the rate of Rs. six per bigha. The vendors had inherited the aforesaid gardens from Mamrez Khan.

Signatures of four witnesses and of the vendors are affixed to the deed. The boundaries of the aforesaid gardens are also given. One seal is illegible (349).

149. Date—5th Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1185 A. H. (August 16, 1717).

Seal of Muhammad Saleh.

Receipt of Rs. 20 paid to Ghulam Nabi, and Ghulam Husain, nephews of Mir Makai ; Muhammad Saleh, son of Mir Himayatullah ; Mir Muhammad Azam, Mir Fahmullah and Fazalullah, sons of Mir Muhammad Muzzam, Mir Chiragh Ali and Mir Shah Wilayat, sons of Shah Mohibullah, residents of qasbah Sandila by Shaikh Ruhul Amin in payment of the sale price of a plot of land for residential purposes of the Haveli of Shaikh Sadr-i-Jahan at the rate of one rupee per yard. The remainder of the sale price is stipulated to be paid after the measurement of the aforesaid land and at the time of the execution of the sale deed,

Signatures of the vendors and of a witness are given below (473).

150. Date—5th Shawwal, 1189 A. H. (November 29, 1775).

Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, son of Muhammad Zakariya, son of Sharfuddin.

Receipt of Rs. 3 paid to Bibi Ujyali, wife of Muhammad Bashir, son of Abdur Razzaq resident of qasbha Sandila by Ruhul Amin Chaudhari in payment of the sale price of a plot of land for residential purposes to the extent of Bibi Ujyali's share. The aforesaid land was owned jointly by Muhammad Sadiq, son of Izzat-ullah and Muhammad Bashir, the husband of Bibi Ujyali and its price is Rs. 12.

The above payment (Rs. 3) covers the entire sum due in respect of the sale price of the share of Bibi Ujyali in the aforesaid land (452).

151. Date—16th Jamadi-us-Sani, 1190 A. H. (July 2, 1776).

Receipt of Rs. 2 paid to Shah Muhammad Akbar, resident of Sandila by Ruhul Amin Chaudhari in payment of the sale price of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bighas of land situated towards Malkana and which is the property of the vendor's forefathers.

Signature of Shah Muhammad Akbar are given below (304).

152. Date—14th Sha'ban, 1190 A. H. (September 30, 1776).

Seal of a witness.

Receipt of Rs. 9 paid to Bholey Khan, son of Syed Subhan, by Ruhul Amin Chaudhari, in payment of the sale price of a plot of land for residential purposes at the rate of 12 annas per yard. The said plot is sold by the above named Bholey Khan and his partners.

Signatures of witnesses and of Bholey Khan are given below 303).

153. Date - 6th Ziqad, 1190 A. H. (December 17, 1776).

Receipt of Rs. 2 paid to Mst. Bibi Saidan, wife of Shaikh Abu Muhammad, son of Shaikh Mohibullah merchant, resident of qasbah Sandila by Ruhul Amin Chaudhari of the

said pargana, in payment of the sale price of the land of the house of Shaikh Mohibullah to the extent of vendor's share at the rate of one rupee per yard. The remainder of the sale price is stipulated to be paid at the time of execution of the sale deed.

Signatures of three witnesses and of Bibi Saidan are given below (366).

154. Date--3rd Sha'ban, 1190 A. H. (September 17, 1776).

Seals of two witnesses.

Receipt Rs. 5 paid to Bibi Ujyali, daughter of Shaikh Roshan, and Shaikh Asmatullah, residents of Sandila by Shaikh Ruhul Amin, son of Shaikh Muhammad Asim Chaudhari in payment of the arrears of the sale price of the land of Samauddin pura to the extent of the vendor's shares.

The above payment is in final and full payment of the dues in respect of the sale price of the said land. Formerly Rs. 9 were also paid to the vendors by Muhammad Amin Chaudhari and Muhammad Mushtaq Makhdoomzada in payment of the sale price of the aforesaid land.

Signature of Bibi Ujyali is given below (462).

155. Seal of Ghulam Haider.

Date--6th Zilhij, 1190 A. H. (January 16, 1777).

Receipt of Rs. 5 paid to Ghulam Haider, son of Abu Muhammad, son of Shaikh Mohibullah merchant, resident of qasbah Sandila by Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari in payment of the sale price of a plot of land for residential purposes situated towards Malkana in Mohalla Chaupar Tola near Dargah at the rate of one rupee per yard.

Signatures of witnesses are affixed to the deed (477).

156. Date--14th Rajab, 1191 A. H. (August 18, 1777).

Receipt of Rs. 20 paid to Mst. Bibi Nawazi, wife of Muhammad Ishaq, resident of Sandila by Ruhul Amin Chaudhari in payment of the sale price to the extent of vendor's share in the haveli.

Signatures of two witnesses and of Bibi Nawazi are given below (306).

157. Date—28th Ramzan 1191 A. H. (October 30, 1777).

Receipt of Rs. 4 paid to Muhammad Swaleh, son of Mir Himayatullah; Mir Momin Ali, son of Mir Muhammad Azam; Mir Fahmullah, son of Mir Muhammad Muazzam and the mother of Mir Shah Wilayat, residents of qasbah Sandila, by Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari in payment of the sale price to the extent of the vendor's share which amounts to one half of the two plots of land, one of which is utilised as a market place, while the other is the residence of Chhidda the betel-seller. The remainder of the sale price is stipulated to be paid after the measurement of the land.

Signatures of the vendors are affixed at the bottom of the document (307).

158. Date—27th Safar, 1191 A. H. (April 6, 1777).

Receipt of Rs. 7 paid to Bibi Ujyali, daughter of Muhammad Roshan, son of Shaikh Chhanga, son of Niamat-ullah, and Asmatullah, son of Musammam Bibi Raj Rani, heir of Shaikh Abdul Hadi brother of the late Niamat-ullah, residents of qasbah Sandila, by Ruhul Amin Chaudhari of pargana Sandila in payment of the sale price to the extent of vendor's share at the rate of one rupee per yard in a plot of land for residential purposes situated towards Ashraf Tola and jointly owned by the vendors and Muhammad Muqim Chaudhari.

Signatures of the vendors are given below (305).

159. Date—1191 A. H. (1777 A. D.)

Document affirming that Hafiz Ghulam Nabi, son of Hafiz Muhammad Waris, resident of qasbah Sandila, sold his house, jointly occupied with Mandai Mali (gardener) and Chhedda Tamoli (the betel seller), to Ruhul Amin Chaudhari and received Rs. 2 as part of the sale price of his share and the remaining amount of his share would be paid when the house has been measured and the legal papers handed over.

The document bears the signatures of two witnesses (321).

160. Date—14th Zilhij, 1191 A. H. (January 13, 1778).

Receipt of one rupee paid to Ghulam Haider, son of Abu Muhammad merchant, resident of Sandila, by Chaudhari Ruhul Amin, in part payment of the sale price of a plot of land for residential purposes near the garden of Ruhul Amin. The vendor received part payment of the sale price of the said land as also the sum of one rupee which would be credited to the sale price.

Signature of the vendor is given below (311).

161. Seal of two witnesses.

Date—10th Rabi-us-Sani 1193 A. H. (1186 Fasli) (April 27, 1779).

Receipt of Rs. 3 paid to Bibi Arzani, wife of Shaikh Sanaullah, merchant by Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari in payment of the sale price of a plot of land for residential purposes situated towards Chaupar Tola at the rate of one rupee per yard. The remainder of the sale price is stipulated to be paid at the time of the execution of the sale deed.

Signature of Bibi Arzani is affixed to the deed (459).

162. Date—7th Shaban, 1193 A. H. (August 20, 1779).

Receipt of Rs. 7 paid to Ghulam Haider, son of Shaikh Abu Muhammad merchant, resident of Sandila, by Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari in payment of the sale price of a plot of land adjoining the garden towards the east. The above payment is in final and full payment of the dues in respect of the sale price of the said land.

Signatures of the witnesses are given below (331).

163. Date—11th Rabi-us-Sani, 1198 A. H. (March 5, 1783).

Receipt of Rs. 2 (Farrukhabadi) paid to Shah Akbar, son of Bibi Fazila, daughter of Bibi Jahana, by Shaikh Ghulam Muhammad, son of Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari, pargana Sandila, in payment of the sale price of one bigha, five biswas of land situated in qasbah Sandila. The sale price of the aforesaid land is Rs. 4 (Farrukhabadi) out of which

Rs. 2 have been paid and the balance is stipulated to be paid at the time of the execution of the sale deed.

Signatures of two witnesses and of Shah Akbar are given below (308).

164. Date—28th Ziqad, 1198 A. H. (October 12, 1783.)

Receipt of Rs. 3 paid to Ghulam Haider, Shah Akbar and Musammat Sahibzadi, heirs of Shaikh Manju merchant, by Shaikh Ghulam Samad and other sons of Shaikh Ruhul Amin residents of pargana Sandila in payment of the sale price of village Kaunda. The vendors affirm that previously they had also received Rs. 7 from the buyers as part payment of the sale price of the aforesaid land.

Signatures of the vendors are affixed to the deed (310).

165. Date—2nd Rajab, 1198 A. H. (May 22 1783).

Seal of a witness.

Receipt of Rs. 12 paid to Muhammad Ghaus, son of Zanda, resident of qasbah Sandila by Ruhul Amin Chaudhari, and Ghulam Samad and other sons of Ruhul Amin of pargana Sandila in payment of the sale price of the shares of Muhammad Ghaus and his real brothers in two havelis amounting to one fourth situated in qasbah Sandila towards Ashraf Tola, near the Haveli of Ruhul Amin Chaudhari and the share of Muhammad Roshan, the cousin of Muhammad Ghaus which also comes to one fourth in the said havelis. The remainder of the sum is stipulated to be paid after the measurement of the Havelis and at the time of the execution of sale deed.

Signature of a witness is affixed to the deed (309).

166. Seal of witness.

Date—2nd Shawwal, 1198 A. H. (August 19, 1783)

Receipt of Rs 7- paid to Ghulam Haider, son of Abu Muhammad, son of Shaikh Muhibullah merchant, Shah Muhammad Akbar, son of Muhammad Shafi, Mst. Bibi Arzani, wife of Sanaullah through attorney on behalf of her minor son Wahid Ali and personally on her own behalf, Mst. Bibi Amna and Shah Bibi, daughters of Shaikh

Atullah, son of Muhammad Amin, son of Shaikh Masud merchant, Mst. Sahabzadi, wife of Shaikh Ainuddin, son of Ghulam Husain, son of Darwesh Muhammad merchant, Shaikh Muhammad Ali, son of Shaikh Ghulam Muhammad, Shaikh Masud and Muhammad Amin the nephews of Ghulam Muhammad residents of qasbah Sandila by Shaikh Ghulam Samad, Shaikh Ahmad Karim and Shaikh Fazal Hakeem, son of the late Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari of pargana Sandila in payment of the sale price of the zamindari of the village Kandwa. The remainder of the sum is stipulated to be paid at the time of the execution of the sale deed.

Signatures of vendors and of a witness are given below.
(415)

167. Date—25th Shawwal, 1198 A. H. (September 11, 1783).

Seal of two witnesses.

Receipt of Rs 5- paid to Sahibzadi, wife of Ainuddin, son of Ghulam Husain merchant and Mst. Karam Bibi, daughter of Ainuddin, residents of qasbah Sandila by Shaikh Ghulam Samad and others, sons of Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari of the said pargana in payment of the sale price of a Haveli situated in qasbah Sandila at the rate of one rupee per yard. The remainder of the sale price is stipulated to be paid at the time of the execution of the sale deed.

Signatures of five witnesses and of Sahibzadi and Mst. Karam Bibi are given below. (475).

168. Date—29th Zilhij, 1198 A. H. (November 13, 1783)

Seal of a witness.

Receipt of Rs 10 paid to Sahibzadi, wife of Shaikh Ainuddin merchant, heir of Shaikh Misri, merchant by Shaikh Ghulam Samad, son of Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari of pargana Sandila in payment of the sale price of a plot of land for residential purposes. Previously Rs 5 were also paid to the vendor by Shaikh Ghulam Samad in payment

of the sale price of the aforesaid land. The remainder of the sale price is stipulated to be paid at the time of the execution of the sale deed.

Signatures of two witnesses and of Sahabzadi are affixed to the deed. (453)

169. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, bin Muhammad Zakariya, bin Sharfuddin.

Date—5th Ziqad 1177, Fasli year.

Receipt of Rs 420/6/- paid to Ghulam Nabi, son of Mir Mansab and Mir Jalaluddin, son of Ghulam Muhiuddin, residents of Sandila by Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari, son of Muhammad Asim Chaudhari in payment of present and past dues as the price of biswas of mauza Barkha, pargana Sandila (284)

170. Date—29th Safar, 1234 A. H. (1226 Fasli) (December 28, 1818)

Seal of a witness.

Receipt of Rs. 5 paid to Rahm Bibi, daughter of Lutf Ali, son of Najibuddin, alias, Mulla Jhanda, resident of qasbah Sandila, by Ghulam Samad, Ahmad Karim and Fazal Hakim Chaudhari, in payment of the sale price of a *Chowpar*. The remainder of the sale price is stipulated to be paid after the measurement of the *chowpar* and at the time of the execution of the sale deed. Last year Rs. 5 were also paid to Muhammad Murad, son of Fazal Ali, by Ghulam Samad, Ahmad Karim and Fazal Ali Chaudhari, in payment of the sale price of the said *Chowpar*.

Signatures of six witnesses and of Rahm Bibi are affixed to the deed (476)

171. Seal of Sharfuddin Qazi.

Date—19th Jamadi-ul-Awwal, (4th year of the reign)

Receipt of Rs 27/12/- paid to Shaikh Murtaza, son of Shaikh Musa, resident of qasbah Sandila, by Muhammad Masum Chaudhari, in payment of the sale price of residential land in Chausi Pura situated in Mohallah Ashraf Tola, to the extent of the share of Shaikh Murtaza. The sale

Atullah, son of Muhammad Amin, son of Shaikh Masud merchant, Mst. Sahabzadi, wife of Shaikh Ainuddin, son of Ghulam Husain, son of Darwesh Muhammad merchant, Shaikh Muhammad Ali, son of Shaikh Ghulam Muhammad, Shaikh Masud and Muhammad Amin the nephews of Ghulam Muhammad residents of qasbah Sandila by Shaikh Ghulam Samad, Shaikh Ahmad Karim and Shaikh Fazal Hakeem, son of the late Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari of pargana Sandila in payment of the sale price of the zamindari of the village Kandwa. The remainder of the sum is stipulated to be paid at the time of the execution of the sale deed.

Signatures of vendors and of a witness are given below.
(415)

167. Date—25th Shawwal, 1198 A. H. (September 11, 1783).

Seal of two witnesses.

Receipt of Rs 5- paid to Sahibzadi, wife of Ainuddin, son of Ghulam Husain merchant and Mst. Karam Bibi, daughter of Ainuddin, residents of qasbah Sandila by Shaikh Ghulam Samad and others, sons of Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari of the said pargana in payment of the sale price of a Haveli situated in qasbah Sandila at the rate of one rupee per yard. The remainder of the sale price is stipulated to be paid at the time of the execution of the sale deed.

Signatures of five witnesses and of Sahibzadi and Mst. Karam Bibi are given below. (475),

168. Date—29th Zilhij, 1198 A. H. (November 13, 1783)

Seal of a witness.

Receipt of Rs 10 paid to Sahibzadi, wife of Shaikh Ainuddin merchant, heir of Shaikh Misri, merchant by Shaikh Ghulam Samad, son of Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari of pargana Sandila in payment of the sale price of a plot of land for residential purposes. Previously Rs 5 were also paid to the vendor by Shaikh Ghulam Samad in payment

of the sale price of the aforesaid land. The remainder of the sale price is stipulated to be paid at the time of the execution of the sale deed.

Signatures of two witnesses and of Sahabzadi are affixed to the deed. (453)

169. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, bin Muhammad Zakariya, bin Sharfuddin.

Date—5th Ziqad 1177, Fasli year.

Receipt of Rs 420/6/- paid to Ghulam Nabi, son of Mir Mansab and Mir Jalaluddin, son of Ghulam Muhiuddin, residents of Sandila by Shaikh Ruhul Amin Chaudhari, son of Muhammad Asim Chaudhari in payment of present and past dues as the price of biswas of mauza Barkha, pargana Sandila (284)

170. Date—29th Safar, 1234 A. H. (1226 Fasli) (December 28, 1818)

Seal of a witness.

Receipt of Rs. 5 paid to Rahm Bibi, daughter of Lutf Ali, son of Najibuddin, alias, Mulla Jhanda, resident of qasbah Sandila, by Ghulam Samad, Ahmad Karim and Fazal Hakim Chaudhari, in payment of the sale price of a *Chowpar*. The remainder of the sale price is stipulated to be paid after the measurement of the *chowpar* and at the time of the execution of the sale deed. Last year Rs. 5 were also paid to Muhammad Murad, son of Fazal Ali, by Ghulam Samad, Ahmad Karim and Fazal Ali Chaudhari, in payment of the sale price of the said *Chowpar*.

Signatures of six witnesses and of Rahm Bibi are affixed to the deed (476)

171. Seal of Sharfuddin Qazi.

Date—19th Jamadi-ul-Awwal, (4th year of the reign)

Receipt of Rs 27/12/- paid to Shaikh Murtaza, son of Shaikh Musa, resident of qasbah Sandila, by Muhammad Masum Chaudhari, in payment of the sale price of residential land in Chausi Pura situated in Mohallah Ashraf Tola, to the extent of the share of Shaikh Murtaza. The sale

price of the whole of the said land is Rs. 55/3/-. The aforesaid amount of Rs. 27/12/- is in full and final payment of the sum due in respect of the sale of the share of Shaikh Murtaza in the said land.

Signatures of two witnesses and of Shaikh Murtaza are affixed to the deed. (287)

172. Date—26th Ramzan, 2nd year of the reign (?)

One seal with signature (?)

Receipt of Rs. 25 paid to Mamrez Khan Afghan, resident of Sandila, by Ruhul Amin Chaudhari, in payment of the sale price of a garden situated towards Ashraf Tola.

Signatures of three witnesses and of Mamrez Khan are affixed to the deed (339).

PETITIONS

173. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Nasir, son of Muhammad Zakariya.

Date : Not given.

Application on behalf of Ghulam Haider, son of Shaikh Abu Muhammad merchant, Wahid Ali, son of Sanaullah, Musammat Maluk Bibi, wife of Shaikh Ataullah, Musammat Aminah and Musammat Shah Bibi, daughters of Ataullah, Musammat Shahzadi, wife of Shaikh Ainuddin, Shaikh Muhammad Ali, son of Shaikh Ghulam Muhammad, Shaikh Masud and Shaikh Muhammad Amin, nephews of Shaikh Ghulam Muhammad, Diyanatullah and the nephews of Shaikh Yahya and others, residents of qasbah Sandila. The applicants state that they are the Zamindars of village Kunda, pargana Sandila which they had inherited from their grandfather, Shaikh Muhammad Yahya.

That Shah Muhammad Akbar, who is also a co-sharer with the applicants, mortgaged the deed of purchase of the aforesaid village to one Buddha Singh Rajput, relation of Lal Shah, Zamindar of village Naunhara Mustajar, pargana Sandila against one and a half maunds of barley without

the consent or knowledge of the applicants and that he has misappropriated the grain.

That when the applicants came to know of this, they inquired from Shah Muhammad Akbar about the transaction. He replied that owing to urgent need he had deposited the sale deed as security with Buddha Singh and had borrowed one and a half maunds of barley from him. As soon as the aforesaid quantity of grain or its price was paid to Buddha Singh, he will return the document to the applicants.

Dil Singh, son of Lal Shah who is also father-in-law of Buddha Singh, and Ghulam Haider were present in the court of Qazi Muhammad Nasir. Ghulam Haider inquired about the document from Dil Singh. Dil Singh replied that as soon as the aforesaid quantity of grain was paid back, the document will be returned to them. Ghulam Haider along with Shah Muhammad Akbar went to Buddha Singh and wanted to pay the price of the borrowed barley which came to one and a half rupee but Buddha Singh refused to accept the money and to restore the document. It is, therefore, prayed that evidence in this case may be recorded.

Five seals and six signatures of witnesses are given below.

On examination Dil Singh agreed to return the document if the applicants delivered to him the price of barley borrowed by Shah Muhammad Akbar from him.

The application was accepted and orders issued. (362).
174. Seal of Imaduddin, son of Qazi Mubarak.

Date : 7th Safar, 1091 A. H. (February 28, 1680).

Muhammad Sharif, son of Abdul Hakim, and his brother filed a suit against Sundar Das, son of Chanchal, that the defendant had forcibly occupied the villages of Lalupur and Bheti in 1090 A. H. which the plaintiffs had inherited from their forefathers. The boundaries of the aforesaid villages are also given. Sundar Das denied the allegation of the plaintiffs and said that he had not occupied the villages

bounded as above but he had taken village Lalupur on lease from Dwarka, who was the proprietor of the said village (422).

175. Nawab Khan-i-Dauran Bahadur.

Date—14th Ramzan, 1121 A. H (3rd year of the reign)
(November 6, 1709).

Shaikh Muhibullah, son of Shaikh Aman-
ullah Plaintiff.

versus

Shaikh Nasrullah, son of Muhammad
Sharif Defendant.

Shaikh Mohibullah, the plaintiff filed a suit in the court of Muhammad Qasim Faujdar, against Shaikh Nasrullah the defendant that Shaikh Nasrullah had forcibly taken possession of the garden belonging to the plaintiff. Muhammad Qasim Faujdar summoned Shaikh Nasrullah. Shaikh Nasrullah came to the court. The said Faujdar asked Mohibullah, the plaintiff to state the grievances he had against Nasrullah, the defendant. The plaintiff stated that the defendant had forcibly taken possession of his land. The defendant replied that he had taken possession of the land with the permission of Shaikh Shukrullah, son of Shaikh Abdul Wahid, the proprietor of the land. The plaintiff had no title or interest in the aforesaid land. The *Chaudharis* and the *Qanungos* who were present in the court also stated that the suit of the plaintiff was false and frivolous and Chaudhari Nasrullah had a legal claim over the land.

The suit was dismissed and the plaintiff was reprimanded.

Two seals and three signatures of witnesses are given below. (370).

176. Seal of Qazi Ghulam Wais, son of Hashmat Ali.

Application of Sayid Muhammad Ali, son of Sayyid Farogh Ali, grandson of the late Qazi Abdur Razzaq, resi-

dent of pargana Mallanwah, Sarkar Lucknow, in the province of Akhtar Nagar (Oudh). The applicant states that the late Qazi Abdur Razzaq was appointed Qazi from the beginning of the 7th year of the reign of Alamgir Shah and had built houses, wells and mosques and had founded a village; he also had purchased many gardens and had received *madad-i-ma'as'* land in the said pargana. The late Qazi had one son, Abdur Rauf and two daughters. Abdur Rauf, the son of the said Qazi and one daughter died in the life time of the Qazi, so (the dependents of) both of them had lost all claims in the ancestral property. After the death of Qazi Abdur Razzaq, Musammat Bakhi his daughter inherited the entire property. Later on, Sayyid Phannay, son of Musammat Nauni preferred a claim before the Gazi of Mallanwah for his mother's share in the third year of Farrukh Siyar's reign. His claim was rejected and Sadrus Sudur Afzal Khan also upheld the decision of the Qazi. Musammat Bakhi had also one son, Muhammad Sa'adat and two daughters. One daughter and son, Muhammad Sa'adat died during the life time of their mother, Musammat Bakhi. Musammat Man Bibi, the second daughter of Musammat Bakhi and Malik Behari, the cousin of Qazi Abdur Razzaq inherited the entire property. Musammat Dan Bibi daughter of Mst. Man Bibi and the wife of Ghulam Rasul had two sons, Ruknuddin and Badiuddin and both of them resided in the Haveli of grandfather. They for some reasons left the haveli for a few days in the 25th year of Muhammad Shah's reign. In the meantime Sayyid Farhatullah, the cousin of Qazi Ghulam Safi forcibly took possession of all the household property documents, title deeds and land etc. Sayyid Farogh Ali the father of the applicant filed a suit on behalf of the legal heirs in the court of Mool Rai, the Naib of the province. The court appointed Sarmast Beg in commission to make an inquiry. Farhatullah made lame excuses and promised to restore the property next day but absconded and the father of the applicant had to pay the cost of the

commission. Later on, Muhammad Azam, son of Qazi Ghulam Safi forcibly occupied the property and in 1172 A. H. (5th year of the reign) a suit against Muhammad Azam was also filed in the court of Sayyid Muhammad Bashir Khan. After hearing both the parties, the court directed Muhammad Azam to restore the property and to furnish a personal bond of good behaviour. Later on Muhammad Azam claimed one third of the property and the case was transferred by Mir Fath Ali Khan to Qazi Ahmadullah, Qazi of pargana Bilgram for trial. The claim of Muhammad Azam was rejected by the Qazi and the decision of the Qazi was upheld by Mir Ibrahim Sadr. Now Fath Ali, son of Muhammad Azam who is illiterate, and a usurper has flouted the law and is not fit to hold the post of a Qazi. He has forcibly ejected the legal owners of the property and occupied it. The life of the applicant is in danger.

Signatures of eleven witnesses and seven seals are affixed to the application (44).

177. True copy certified under the seal of Muhammad Akram, son of Mufti Abdul Wahid.

Certified and sealed in accordance with the statement of the petitioner by Zakariya, son of Qazi Sharfuddin. Petition recorded by Mufti Abdul Baqi under his seal.

Date—5th Shawwal, 1057 A. H. (November 24, 1647).

The petitioner states that Jahan, resident of village Karna has filed a suit against the petitioner without any cause of action. Therefore, it is prayed that the court be pleased to record the evidence of the residents of the said village, who were once upon a time co-sharers in the said village which the grandfather of the petitioner had purchased in that village.

Jalal ; Alam ; Jahangir and Abdul Ghani came to the court and admitted that their ancestors had sold the village to Mian Amman and that his heirs were in possession of the said land by inheritance. Any claim to that property on their behalf would be false.

As Jalal and Alam have admitted that their parents and the parents of Jalal, the plaintiff, were the children of the same father and mother, and they had sold the village in dispute to Mian Amman ; therefore, the claim of Jahan, the plaintiff, was false.

The suit is dismissed.

Seal of Ilmuddin.

Seal of Mufti Abdul Baqi and signatures of Jalal, Alam, Jahangir etc. are affixed thereunder.

Names of witnesses Fazil Chaudhri, Qurban Ali Chaudhri Dayal Das Qanungo and Hardas Qanungo are also given and their signatures are affixed to the deed (353).

MISCELLANEOUS

178. Seal of Qazi Muhammad Ihsan.

Date : 9, Rajab 1135 A. H. (4, March 1722 A. D.)

Statement under signatures of Sayyids of qasbah Bilgram handed over to Sayyid Muhammad Faruq of Bilgram.

Regarding a certain incident, Sayyid Muhammad Rafi resident of qasbah Mallawan, stated before the Sayyid of Bilagram that his brother Muhammad Faruq had obtained a *Hibah Nama* from the former by deceit and later refused to return it. Muhammad Faruq was summoned and interrogated. He submitted that Muhammad Rafi had brought a false charge against him and that the former had with him a *Hibah Nama*, executed by Malik Bhikari, resident of Bangar Mau, making a free gift of the property and land held as *madad ma'ash* inherited from Qazi Abdur Razzaq.

Examination of the *Hibah Nama* revealed that the statement made by Muhammad Faruq was correct. Muhammad Rafi however, asked the former to let him examine the said *Hibah Nama* when he got it he threw it into fire. An altercation ensued between the parties. The people assembled there intervened and made Muhammad Rafi realise that he was in the wrong. These facts and the terms of the said *Hibah Nama* were recorded and handed over to

Muhammad Faruq, as a certified copy of the *Hibah Nama* and a record of what had transpired.

The document bears the seals of sixteen witnesses (41).

179. Seal of Raja Ajit Singh.

Letter acknowledging receipt of a letter from the addressee (some noble) and assuring him that the Maharaja is not indifferent to the affairs of the addressee ; that for every thing there is an appointed time and the assistance to be rendered, in open or in secret is dependant on such a time and that the Maharaja will soon be reaching the Imperial court and will be pleased to meet the addressee if he comes one manzil in advance to meet him (81).

180. Date :—29, Ramzan 1180 Fasli (1773 A. D.)

A document declaring that Ibad-ullah, resident of qasbah Zamind-Pura, has sold Lachmani, a maid-servant, aged seventeen years, to Ruhul Amin Chaudhari for Rs. 10 for fifty years as hired labourer. This document has been executed as *tamassuk* (bond) to serve as a written authority in future for the transaction.

The document bears the signature of Abu Rehan as witness (468).

181. Date :—9, Zi-Qa'ad 1197 A. H. (6, October, 1782 A. D.)

This is to record that for a long time the bonds of *Piri* (preceptorship) and *Muridi* (discipleship) have been maintained between the people) of pargana of Bharwara and the forefathers of Shaikh Muhammad Kamil Daryabi, son of Shaikh Khan Muhammad, son of Muhib-ullah, maternal grand son of Hazrat Baba Lala Daryabi Sajjada Nashin of Sayyid (illegible). Presents, gifts, flags and ensigns are sent to the Dargah and the people going from Bharwara are honoured with the discipleship of the said Shaikh.

The document bears five seals and three attesting signatures (197).

182. Seal of Hamid Ali.

Date :—10, Shawwal 1207 A. H. (21, May, 1792 A. D.)

Letter of introduction to Lala Ganga Parsad asking him to entertain the bearer of the letter Sayyid Ahmad, a friend of Hamid Ali, who has been deputed as his *Amin* to settle the dispute between Sukh Narain and Jagdev Singh. He should also be provided with some soldiers for duty as guards.

Further that the *dastak* should be shown all consideration (68).

183. Date:—27, Jamadi-ul-Ula, 1237 A. H. (19, December, 1821 A. D.)

Nikah Nama (marriage certificate) affirming that Sayyid Muhammad Mehdi, son of Sayyid Muhammad Ali was married to Imtiaz Begum, alias, Piarey Sahib, daughter of Sayyid Muhammad Mujtaba Khan on the night of 27th Jamadi-ul-Ula, 1237 A. H. in lieu of a dower of five lakhs of rupees. The *Vakils* of the parties were Sayyid Qaim Ali and Sayyid Roshan Ali respectively.

The document bears eighteen seals (599).

184. The declarer declared that he had entertained great devotion and reverence towards the family of Hazrat Bandagi Mian and felt it his duty to show favour to his sons, especially to Mian Shaikh Yasin. Therefore, the declarer has given an undertaking to help them whenever they might seek his assistance (217).

185. Acknowledgment of a letter, received from a certain Nawab Sahib, requesting for monetary help for the recruitment of a force required for suppressing the rebels and for maintaining law and order in the mahals entrusted to him. He is informed that Nawab Sahib Amir-ul-Umara Bahadur and Nawab Roshan-ud-Daula Bahadur have personally gone through the letter and the former shall soon in person visit the place and order shall be restored (80).

G L O S S A R Y

A

- Aima ... Aima or aima-lands granted rent free or "subject to a small quit rent" to religious or learned persons or for religious or charitable purposes.
- Aimadar ... Holder of land granted for religious or charitable purposes.
- Amil ... An officer entrusted with the duty of collecting revenue on behalf of the Government.
- Amin ... An officer appointed to assess the revenue and in certain cases to collect it on behalf of the Government.
- Aghan ... The eighth month of the lune-solar year corresponding to November-December.
- Aukaf ... Plural of *wakf*, a religious or charitable endowment by will or by gift.

B

- Biswai ... From *biswa*-twentieth part of a *bigha*- Biswai denotes "proportionate share of proprietary right in a village."
- Begar ... Forced labour ; performance of certain duties without remuneration.
- Baznama ... A deed declaring relinquishment of claims.

C

- Chaukidar ... Village watchman.
- Chak, ... } *Chak* means a portion of land and is applied to detached fields of a village, and to a patch of rent-free land; *Chakbandi* means, demarcating the boundaries of a *Chak*; *Chaknama* is the document stating the area and boundaries of a *Chak*.
- Chaknama ... }
- Chakbandi ... }

Chakladar Proprietor or renter of a *Chakla*, *Chakla* meaning a large division of land.

D

Dastur ... "A sub-division of a *sarkar* or aggregate of several adjacent parganas"; a revenue division.

Dami ... Assessment of a village in money.

Daroghana ... Fee charged to meet the expenses of employing a *darogha* or superintendent.

Dastawez ... A note of hand, a bond, a title deed.

F

Farman ... A royal order.

Farighkhati ... "A written release and acquittance, a deed of release from all demands".

Firoz Shahi Gaz 'Gaz, a measure of length, a yard'. The gaz used in India varied in length from time to time. In the time of Akbar a standard gaz was introduced.

G

Gumashta ... An agent or representative employed to collect revenue.

H

Hibahnama ... A deed of gift; *hiba* literally means "the donation of a thing from which the donee may derive a benefit."

I

Inam ... "Grant of land held rent free and in hereditary and perpetual occupation."

Ilahi-gaz ... The standard *gaz* or yard of forty-one fingers instituted by Akbar.

- Ikhrajat ... Expenses. "Assignments of revenue to public servants employed in its management and collection."
- Ibranama ... A written acquittance or relinquishment of claim.
- Ijarah ... "A lease or farm of land held at a defined rent or revenue whether from government direct or from an intermediate payer of the public revenue."
 "A lease or farm of land revenue, rent or other proprietor's right as distinguished from a 'Patta' or lease of land for cultivation."

J

- Jama ... "Total amount of rent or revenue payable by a cultivator or zamindar .. latterly it is more specially applied to the revenue assessed upon the land alone"; amount of revenue assessed on an estate or holding.
- Jarib ... An assessment on the cultivators for the expenses of measurement of land.

K

- Khiraj ... "Revenue raised from the land imparting the amount claimed by the state as its rent or share of the projects of land in cultivation."
- Khalsa ... Lands "of which the revenue remains the property of government, not being made over in *jagir* or *inam* to any other parties." "Lands or villages held immediately of government and of which the state is the manager or the holder."

Karori ... Collector of revenue amounting to ten millions of *dams* or 2,50,000 rupees. The term came to be used to collectors of revenue in general or *amil* or *amal-guzar*.

M

Muqaddam ... Headman of a village ; a headman of a village holding land at a fixed rent. *Muqaddami* denotes the dues paid to the muqaddam by the cultivators or a money allowance when the revenue is collected by the state ; a commission on rent collection.

Madad-i-ma'ash State aid for livelihood. " They were lands given for benevolent purposes, and were hereditary, thus differing from *jagir* or denoted lands which were conferred for specified time." The *sanad* granting such land was required, sometimes, to be renewed.

Mahal ... A revenue division.

Mu'afi ... Grant of land free of assessment.

Mutawalli ... A person responsible for the management of an endowment or trust ; guardian.

Meerdah ... " An officer employed to preserve the village boundaries from encroachment"; one employed to carry the measuring Cham.

Mal-o-Jihat ... Revenue charges.

Muhassalana ... Fees of the bailiff or tax gatherers.

Muhrana ... Fee for sealing documents.

N

Nankar ... An assignment of land or revenue for subsistence.

A CALENDAR OF ORIENTAL RECORDS

P

- Patta ... A deed of lease specifying the condition on which the lands are held and the value or the proportion of the produce to be paid to the person or authority from whom the lands are held.
- Peshkash ... A present or offering to the ruling power on assignment of revenue or on a renewal of grant or the like.
- Parwana ... An order or written command.
- Parwancha ... 'Parwancha bears Royal orders issued to the officials concerned in connection with assignments, cash salaries, recovery of government advances and the payment of the fixed salaries of the servants.'

Q

- Qabuliat ... Acceptance of a *patta* or lease of land.
- Qanlagha ... } In different manuscripts of Ain-i-Akbari
- Qatlagha ... } the word is to be found as qanlagha.
- ... } or qatlagha. It signifies process fee.

R

- Rahdari ... Transit duties, tolls and duties collected at inland stations.

S

- Sar Shumari ... A poll tax ; a census.
- Sattari ... Zamindari.
- Shiqdar ... An officer in charge of a *Shaq* or administrative division.
- Shuqqa ... A letter from a superior.

T

- Tanab-i-San ... Hemp rope used for measuring land.

- Tanab-i-Bans ... Bamboo *tanab* for measuring land introduced by Akbar.
- Tauj ... Increase in revenue ; excess above an intended amount of assignment.
- Tamlik-Nama ... A deed for transfer whether of gift or conveyance.
- Takavi ... Advances of money made by the government to the cultivators.

W

- Waqiah Nigar... A recorder of events or news-writer ;
“an official who kept a record of the various orders issued by and transactions connected with the sovereign.”
- Wasil-baqi ... Statement of accounts.
- Wasiqa ... A bond or agreement.

Z

- Ziman ... Abstract ; endorsement of a grant giving an abstract of its contents.
- Zabitana ... Fees paid to measurers and assessors.

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